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INTRODUCTION

Charles III King of the West Franks granted land around Rouen to Viking raiders in [911], the territory evolving over the following century into the duchy of Normandy. The Viking leader Rollo accepted baptism with the name Robert. He and his descendants are shown in the document NORMANDY DUCHY. This document shows other noble families in the duchy of Normandy. It is clear from some of the names of the nobles in Normandy in the 10th and 11th centuries that the Viking rulers brought with them fellow Scandinavians who settled and were granted territory in Normandy. For convenience, the families which descend from ancestors with recognisably Viking names are grouped together in Chapter 1 of this document. It is possible that other noble families included in the remaining chapters are also of Viking descent, but the names of their ancestors less obviously point to a Scandinavian origin. The process by which non-Viking nobles within the territory of Normandy rose to power and were rewarded with land and titles deserves further study.

The principal counties within the duchy of Normandy were Alençon, Aumâle (both of which were originally lordships, transformed into counties in the mid-11th century, see Chapters 2 and 5), Bayeux (recorded briefly as a county in the early 11th century, see Chapter 6), Eu (Chapter 8), Evreux (Chapter 9), Meulan (Chapter 15), Mortain and Corbeil (Chapter 17), and Mortagne and Perche (Chapter 18). The Norman counties were not co-extensive with the earlier *pagi* into which the territory of the future Norman duchy was previously divided. It is assumed that this was due to the strong central control exercised by the early Norman dukes who did not create counts from among their followers, but granted small landholdings thereby creating a network of direct vassals which was a precursor to the fully fledged feudal system applied by Duke Guillaume II after his conquest of England. Many of these minor Norman fief-holders found fortune in England after Guillaume II Duke of Normandy rewarded them with vast land grants following his successful conquest of England. The Vicomtes d'Avranches (of Viking descent, see Chapter 1.A) were rewarded with the earldom of Chester; the head of the Giffard family was created earl in Buckinghamshire (also of Viking descent, see Chapter 1.C); Guillaume FitzOsbern was created Earl of Hereford (also Viking, Chapter 1.E); Roger de Montgomery was created Earl of Shrewsbury in 1074 (Chapter 16); and William de Warenne was created Earl of Surrey in 1088 (Chapter 22). The process continued during the first half of the 12th century, with William d'Aubigny being created Earl of Arundel in [1138/39] (see Chapter 3) and Robert de Ferrières Earl of Derby in 1138 (see Chapter 10). The descendants of these families established themselves principally in England (see the corresponding ENGLISH NOBILITY documents) and finally cut contacts with the Norman properties which remained within their control when the duchy of Normandy was acquired by the Capetian kings in the early 13th century.

The earliest counties in Normandy were granted as appanages to junior members of the ducal family: Robert Bishop of Evreux, younger son of Duke Richard I, was invested with the county of Evreux in the late 10th century by his father; the counties of Eu and Hiémois were granted to Robert's illegitimate half-brothers Geoffroy and Guillaume by their other half-brother Duke Richard II; and the county of Talou was granted in the mid-11th century by Duke Guillaume II to his uncle Guillaume, who transformed the territory into the county of Arques when he constructed the castle of that name on his land, although no further counts are recorded as he died childless.

Most of the other Norman counties developed close to the borders of, or even outside, the territory of the duchy of Normandy. The county of Alençon was located in the south of the duchy, close to the border with Maine. It evolved into a county in an apparently accidental way in the second half of the 12th century when the inheritance of Guillaume Comte de Ponthieu was divided between his sons. His eldest son Jean received his father's Norman lands, including the lordship of Alençon which had been brought into the family by his paternal great-grandmother. He retained his father's comital title and applied it to Alençon, presumably with the acquiescence of his suzerain Henry II King of England (no reference to a formal regrant of the lordship as a county has been identified). The county of Aumâle, in the extreme north-east corner of the duchy of Normandy just south of the county of Eu, developed in a similar way. Adelais, half-sister of Duke Guillaume II, was married to the count of Montreuil, whose main territory was located to the north of Normandy but included the lordship of Aumâle just within the Norman borders. After the death of her husband, she retained his comital title which she applied to Aumâle, again it would seem without any formal regrant. She brought the new "county" to her third husband Eudes Comte de Troyes, who was disinherited of his paternal inheritance and sought refuge in Normandy where he and his descendants were accepted as counts of Aumâle as vassals of the dukes. The county of Bayeux was an anomalous case. Raoul d'Ivry, uterine half-brother of Richard I Duke of Normandy, seems to have been recognised with the title count by his half-brother, which is generally applied to the castle of Bayeux which he constructed. The title, however, did not survive after his death and no further comtes de Bayeux are recorded. The county of Meulan developed outside Norman territory in the Vexin near Paris. However, it is shown in this document as the counts became vassals of the Norman dukes by the end of the 11th century, presumably in respect of territories granted to them in Normandy itself. The county of Corbeil was located south of Paris, well outside Norman territory, but was inherited by Mauger, younger son of Richard I Duke of Normandy on his marriage. The county became closely associated with Mortain, in the south-west corner of the duchy of Normandy close to the border with Brittany, which was granted to Mauger's son. Corbeil was incorporated into the domaine royale under Louis VI in the early 12th century[1]. The counties of Mortagne and Perche were located in the south of Norman territory close to the border with Maine, and first developed as such in the mid-11th century.

By the time counties had evolved in the duchy of Normandy, Norman central administration was so firmly established in the heart of the duchy that the original *pagi* had, in most cases, become something of an irrelevance in the fixing of the boundaries of the counties. The following information relating to the *pagi* in Normandy has been extracted from Auguste Le Prévost's study which he wrote in the mid-19th century[2]. The diocese of Rouen, in the north-eastern part of the duchy, included four *pagi*. The *pagus Tellau* (Talou) was located to the north-east of Rouen, bordered by the *pagus Vimnau* (Vimeu) to the north-east, the sea to the north-west, the *pagus Caletensis* (Caux) to the west, and the *pagus Rotomagensis* to the south-east. It was granted as a county to Guillaume, younger son of Richard II Duke of Normandy, in [1040] and shortly afterwards evolved into the county of Arques after Guillaume built the château d'Arques in his territory. The *pagus Caletensis* (pays de Caux) lay west of the *pagus Tellau*, and later included the territory of the Warenne family. The *pagus Rotomagensis* (Roumois), centred on the city of Rouen, was located south of the *pagi Tellau* and *Caletensis*, north of the diocese of Evreux, and extending to the west as far as the river Risle. The western part of the *pagus Vilcassinus* (le Vexin), west of the river Epte, was also within the territory of the future duchy of Normandy.

The diocese of Evreux, south of Rouen, included the *pagus Ebroicinus* and the western extension of the *pagus Madriacensis* (le pays de Madrie), the river Eure forming the boundary between the two. The former extended to the south as far as the river Avre and the *pagi Durcassinus* and *Carnotinus*, and was bound on the west by the river Charentonne and the *pagus Lexoviensis*. In the diocese of Lisieux, there existed only the *pagus Lexoviensis* (le

Lieuvin), bound on the north by the river Charentonne and the sea, to the east by the river Risle, and to the west by the river Dive. It included the lands later granted to Giroie and his family, and the doyennés of Gacé and Montreuil. The diocese of Bayeux comprised only the *pagus Bajocassinus* (le Bessin). The diocese of Coutances occupied the Cherbourg peninsula and comprised the *pagus Constantinus* (Cotentin), bound on the north and west by the sea and on the east by the river Vire, and the *pagus Coriovallensis* which existed briefly in the north around the town of Cherbourg. South of the Cotentin, lay the diocese of Avranches, which included the *pagus Abricantinus* (Avranchin), next to the duchy of Brittany. Finally, the diocese of Séez, to the south of Bayeux and Lisieux, included, approximately from west to east, the *pagus Oximensis* (Hiémois), the *pagus Sagiensis* (Séez) where the county of Alençon later evolved, the *pagus Epicensis*, and the *pagus Corbonensis* (Corbonnais) which developed into the county of Perche.

In addition to the prominent noble families in Normandy which are set out in this document, there was a multitude of nobles of a lower order in Normandy, and even non-nobles, whose descendants emerged as powerful forces in the territories which the Normans later conquered, in particular England and southern Italy. In most of these cases, the surviving records are insufficient to trace their ancestry in Normandy for more than a single generation. It is therefore difficult to generalise about the precise status of their families in the duchy before they emigrated. Examples of such families who settled in England after the Norman conquest are Briouse, Lacy, Malet, Peveril, Say and Taillebois (see UNTITLED ENGLISH NOBILITY), about whom next to nothing is known in Normandy. In the case of the emigrants to southern Italy, the prominent Hauteville family (see SICILY/NAPLES, Counts & Kings) left no trace behind them in Normandy. Considering the impact of the Normans on the development of southern Italy and Sicily in the 11th and 12th centuries, it is surprising that so few of the emigrating noble families can be traced to the Norman nobility set out in this document. The only examples are Armand de Mortain, of the family of the Comtes d'Eu (see Chapter 8) who was ancestor of the Conti di Montescaglioso (extinct in the male line in the mid-12th century, see SICILY/NAPLES NOBILITY), and the various members of the Grantmesnil family (see Chapter 13) who left no traceable male descents in southern Italy for more than a single generation. An obvious conclusion is that the armies who accompanied the Norman leaders to southern Italy were, like their leaders the Hauteville family, composed almost exclusively of members of the lower nobility or even non-nobles. A parallel can be drawn with the majority of the western European settlers who were rewarded with lordships in the kingdom of Jerusalem and the other crusader principalities and counties after participating in the First Crusade, few of whose families were prominent among the nobility in their countries of origin.

Chapter 1. EARLY NORMAN NOBILITY of VIKING ORIGIN

A. VICOMTES d'AVRANCHES

ANSFRID, son of --- . His name and that of his son suggest that this family was of Viking origin, which is confirmed by Guillaume de Jumièges who names "*Toustain surnommé Guz, fils d'Ansroi le Danois*"[3].

m ---. The name of Ansfrid's wife is not known.

Ansfrid & his wife had one child:

1. **THURSTAN** "le Goz" . Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Toustain surnommé Guz, fils d'Ansroi le Danois*", specifying that he was governor of Exmes, recording that he

rebelled against Guillaume II Duke of Normandy and was exiled "*don son pays*"[4]. "*Turstin vicecomes*" witness the donation to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen of "*Gozelinus vicecomes*" dated [1038/50][5]. "...*Nigelli vicecomitis, Tursteni vicecomitis, Godefredi vicecomitis*..." subscribed the charter dated to [1040] under which "*Vuillelmus Ricardi magni ducis Normannorum filius*" donated property to the abbey of Jumièges[6]. m ---. The name of Thurstan's wife is not known. Thurstan & his wife had one child:

a) **RICHARD** "le Goz" (-after 1082). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Richard fils de Toustain*", specifying that he served Guillaume II Duke of Normandy faithfully after his father's rebellion[7]. "*Richardi filii Torsteingoiz*" witnessed a charter dated 1069[8]. Orderic Vitalis names him as the son of Thurstan[9]. **Vicomte d'Avranches**. m **EMMA**, daughter of ---. A manuscript relating to St Werburgh's Chester records that "*Hugo Lupus filius ducis Britanniae et nepos Gulielmi magni ex sorore*" transformed the foundation into a monastery[10]. This suggests that Hugues's mother may have been a uterine sister of King William, and therefore daughter of Herluin de Conteville. However, no indication has been in other primary sources which supports the contention that Hugues was the son of a duke of Brittany. It is assumed therefore that both lines of his parentage have been romanticised in this document to improve his status and reputation. Vicomte Richard & his wife had four children:

i) **HUGUES d'Avranches** "Lupus"[11] ([1047]-St Werburg's Abbey, Chester 27 Jul 1101). He is named as son of Richard "le Goz" by Orderic Vitalis[12]. William I King of England granted him the whole of the county palatine of Chester[13] in 1071, whereby he is held to have become Earl of Chester.

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ii) **MARGUERITE** [Maud] d'Avranches. She is named "*Mathilda soror Hugonis comitis*" by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her son[14]. m **RANULF Vicomte du Bessin**, son of RANULF Vicomte du Bessin & his wife Alix de Normandie.

iii) **HELISENDE d'Avranches**. Her marriage is referred to by Orderic Vitalis, who says that she was the sister of Hugh Earl of Chester but does not give her name[15]. The primary source which confirms her name has not yet been identified. m as his second wife, **GUILLAUME [III] Comte d'Eu**, son of ROBERT Comte d'Eu & his first wife Beatrix --- (-2 Jan after 1096).

iv) **JUDITH d'Avranches**. She is named as wife of Richer de Laigle by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her father and brother[16]. "*Robertus...*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père by charter dated to [1101/17], confirmed by "*Gisleberti...de Aquila*" and witnessed by "*Gisleberti de Aquila, Julite eiusdem matris et Juliane uxoris ipsius*"[17]. "*Richer de Aquila son of Ingenulf de Aquila*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Evroul by charter dated to [1099] (although this date is incorrect if the date of his death is as shown above), witnessed by "...*Judiht uxore mea, filia Richardi de Abrincis et sorore Hugonis comitis Cestrensis*"[18]. "*Robertus...*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père by charter dated to [1101/17], confirmed by "*Gisleberti...de Aquila*" and witnessed by "*Gisleberti de Aquila, Julite eiusdem matris et Juliane uxoris ipsius*"[19]. m **RICHER de Laigle**, son of ENGULF & his wife --- (-killed Dec 1085).

1. **WILLIAM FitzWimund d'Avranches** (-[1087]). m ---. William & his wife had one child:

a) **ROBERT d'Avranches** (-before 1142). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. m as her first husband, **MAUD Avenill**, daughter of RANULF Avenill & his wife Alice --- (-21 Sep 1173). The *Fundationis*

et Fundatorum Historia of Ford Abbey records that “*domina Alicia uxor domini Randolphi Avenell filia sua*” had “*unicam filiam...Matildam*” who died[20]. The *Fundationis et Fundatorum Historia* of Ford Abbey records that “*domina Alicia uxor domini Randolphi Avenell filia sua...unicam filiam...Matildam*” married “*Roberto filio regis Henrici primi notho*” after the death of her first husband “*Roberto de Abrincis id est de Averinges*”, and died “IX Kal Oct 1173”[21]. Robert & his wife had three children:

- i) **HAWISE d’Avranches** (~1 Aug 1209). The *Fundationis et Fundatorum Historia* of Ford Abbey records that “*domina Alicia uxor domini Randolphi Avenell filia sua...unicam filiam...Matildam*” had “*filiam unam...Hawisiam, necnon duas alias, postea factas moniales*” by her husband “*Roberto de Abrincis*” and that she married “*Reginaldo de Courtenay*” as his second wife[22]. m as his second wife, **RENAUD Sire de Courtenay**, son of MILON de Courtenay & his second wife Ermengarde de Nevers (~[1189/90]).
- ii) daughter. The *Fundationis et Fundatorum Historia* of Ford Abbey records that “*domina Alicia uxor domini Randolphi Avenell filia sua...unicam filiam...Matildam*” had “*filiam unam...Hawisiam, necnon duas alias, postea factas moniales*” by her husband “*Roberto de Abrincis*”[23].
- iii) daughter. The *Fundationis et Fundatorum Historia* of Ford Abbey records that “*domina Alicia uxor domini Randolphi Avenell filia sua...unicam filiam...Matildam*” had “*filiam unam...Hawisiam, necnon duas alias, postea factas moniales*” by her husband “*Roberto de Abrincis*”[24].

B. VICOMTES du BESSIN (BAYEUX)

ANSCHITIL, son of ---. Vicomte. His name suggests a Viking origin.

m ---. The name of Anschitil's wife is not known.

Anschitil & his wife had one child:

1. **RANULF** (-killed in battle Val-es-Dunes 1047). **Vicomte du Bessin** (Bayeux). m **ALIX de Normandie**, illegitimate daughter of RICHARD III Duke of Normandy & his mistress ---. Robert of Torigny names “*Nicolaum...duas filias Papiam...uxorem Walterii de Sancto Walerico et Aeliz uxorem Ranulfi vicecomitis de Baiocis*” as the children of “*Ricardo secundo duce Normannum filio primi Ricardi*”[25]. Vicomte Ranulf & his wife had one child:

- a) **RANULF** [Ralph] “le Meschin”. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. **Vicomte du Bessin** (Bayeux). m **MARGUERITE [Maud] d’Avranches**, daughter of RICHARD Vicomte d’Avranches & his wife Emma de Mortain. She is named “*Mathilda soror Hugonis comitis*” by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her son[26]. Her husband is named in another passage, as father of his son Guillaume[27]. Vicomte Ranulf & his wife had three children:

- i) **RANULF du Bessin** (~17 or 27 Jan 1129, bur Chester, Abbey of St Werburgh). Orderic Vitalis names him and his mother[28]. He succeeded his father as **Vicomte du Bessin** (Bayeux). He was appointed Vicomte d’Avranches in 1120 after the death of his first cousin Richard d’Avranches, and also obtained the grant of the county palatine of Chester thereby becoming Earl of Chester (upon which he surrendered the lordship of Carlisle).

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- ii) **GUILLAUME** of Coupland (~after [1100]). “*Ranulphus comes Cestriæ*” records donations to Chester St Werburgh in an undated charter which names “*Hugonis comitis avunculi mei*”, including a donation by “*Willielmus*”

Meschin frater meus" with the consent of "*Ranulphi comitis et Ranulphi filii sui*"[29]. It is suggested that the mention of "*Hugonis comitis avunculi mei*" means that this document relates to the brother of Ranulf who was invested as Earl of Chester in 1120. The *Cronicon Cumbriæ* records that William I King of England granted "*totam terram de comitatu Cumbriæ*" to "*Ranulpho de Meschines, et Galfrido fratri eiusdem...et Willielmo fratri eorundem terram de Copland*"[30]. Orderic Vitalis records that "*Guillaume son of Ralph the vicomte*" was present at the capture of Nikaia in 1097[31]. "*Ranulfus Meschines*" donated property to Wetherall priory, Cumberland, by undated charter, witnessed by "*uxore mea Lucia, Willielmo fratre meo...*"[32]. m ---. Guillaume & his wife had [one possible child]:

- (a) [daughter . The *Cronicon Cumbriæ* records that "*Willielmus*", son of "*Doncani comes de Murrayse*", married "*Aliciam filiam Roberti de Romeney, domini de Skipton in Craven*" and his wife "*filiam Willielmi de Meschinis domini de Coupland*"[33]. It should be noted that secondary sources report this genealogy differently (see EARLS of CHESTER), but the primary sources on which these are based have not yet been identified. m **ROBERT de Romney** Lord of Skipton in Craven, son of ---.]
- iii) **GEOFFROY** of Gillesland . The *Cronicon Cumbriæ* records that William I King of England granted "*totam terram de comitatu Cumbriæ*" to "*Ranulpho de Meschines, et Galfrido fratri eiusdem Ranulphi totum comitatum Cestriæ, et Willielmo fratri eorundem terram de Copland*", adding that Geoffroy died without heirs and was succeeded by his brother Ranulf[34].
- iv) **RICHARD** . "*R de Meschin, Richerio vicecomiti Karleoli*" donated property to Wetherall priory, Cumberland, for the soul of "*...Richard fratris mei...et uxoris meæ Lucie...*", by undated charter, witnessed by "*Osberto vicecomite, Walteof filio Cospatricii comitis, Forno Sigulfi filio, Chetello Ectredi filio...*"[35].

C. VICOMTES d'EU

1. **OSBERN d'Eu** . Vicomte. m ---. The name of Osbern's wife is not known. Osbern & his wife had one child:
 - a) **ANSFRED** (-after [1060]). Ansfredus, son of Osbern de Ou Vicomte, afterwards a monk at Jerusalem, donated property with his wife Emma to Holy Trinity, Rouen, where he offered "*his only son Geoffrey to serve God*", by consent of "*his lords Emma, wife of Osbern dapifer and her sons William and Osbern*", by charter dated to [1060][36]. m **EMMA**, daughter of ---. Ansfredus, son of Osbern de Ou Vicomte, afterwards a monk at Jerusalem, donated property with his wife Emma to Holy Trinity, Rouen, where he offered "*his only son Geoffrey to serve God*", by consent of "*his lords Emma, wife of Osbern dapifer and her sons William and Osbern*", by charter dated to [1060][37]. Ansfred & his wife had one child:
 - i) **GEOFFROY** . Monk at Holy Trinity, Rouen. Ansfredus, son of Osbern de Ou Vicomte, afterwards a monk at Jerusalem, donated property with his wife Emma to Holy Trinity, Rouen, where he offered "*his only son Geoffrey to serve God*", by consent of "*his lords Emma, wife of Osbern dapifer and her sons William and Osbern*", by charter dated to [1060][38].

D. GIFFARD

Two brothers, parents unknown, but their names suggest a Viking origin:

1. **OSBERN de Bolbec**, son of ---. "*Duke Richard [II]*" donated property to the abbey of Mont Saint-Michel by charter dated to [1026], subscribed by "...*Osbernus frater comitis, Hunfredus frater eius...*"[39]. It is assumed that "*comitis*" in this document refers to Gunnor, wife of Richard [II] Duke of Normandy, and that "*frater comitis*" should be interpreted as "*brother-in-law*". m **AVELINE**, sister of GUNNORA [mistress of Richard I Duke of Normandy]. Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Gueuve et Aveline*" as two sisters of Gunnor, stating that the latter married to Osbern de Bolbec[40]. On the other hand, the *Genealogia Fundatoris* of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire names "*Turketillus...frater...Turulphi, cuius filius Hasculfus de Harcourt*" married "*aliam sororem...comitissæ Gunnoræ*" by whom he was father of "*duos...filios...Walterum de Giffard primogenitum...*"[41]. Osbern & his wife had three children:
 - a) **GAUTHIER Giffard** (-before 1085). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Gautier-Giffard 1er et Godefroi*" as the sons of Osbern de Bolbec & his wife[42]. Seigneur de Longueville, Normandy. He took part in the Norman conquest of England in 1066, and received grants of 107 lordships (48 in Buckinghamshire) as his reward[43]. Orderic Vitalis states that the king "*gave [Walter Giffard] the county of Buckinghamshire*", in the chronicler's description of post-conquest grants made by King William, without specifying that he was created earl[44]. m **ERMENGARDE**, sister of GUILLAUME Bishop of Evreux[45], daughter of GERARD Flaitel & his wife ---. Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Gautier-Giffard 1er*" married an unnamed daughter of "*Girard Flatel*", his other daughter "*Basilie veuve de Raoul de Gacé*" marrying Hugues de Gournay[46]. Gauthier & his wife had [four or more] children:
 - i) **WALTER Giffard** (-in England 15 Jul 1102, bur Longueville, Normandy[47]). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Gautier-Giffard le second*" as son of "*Gautier-Giffard 1er*" & his wife[48]. He succeeded his father in his lands. He was created Earl of Buckingham [after 1093] by King William II, although known contemporarily as Earl Giffard[49].
 - **EARLS of BUCKINGHAM.**
 - ii) **ROHESE Giffard** (-after 1113, bur [Colchester]). Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Gautier-Giffard 1er*" & his wife had several daughters, of whom Rohais married "*Richard fils du comte Gilbert*"[50]. According to the *Genealogia Fundatoris* of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire, "*Rohesia*" married secondly "*Eudoni dapifero Regis Normanniæ*" after the death of "*Ricardo filio comitis Gisleberti*" and that they were both buried "*tempore Henrici primi*" in "*castrum Clecestriæ...cœnobio in honore sancti Johannis*" which Eudo constructed[51]. According to the Complete Peerage, this genealogy is "*probably erroneous*" but it does not explain the basis for the doubts[52]. From a chronological point of view, the connection would be tight, assuming that the death date of Richard FitzGilbert is correctly estimated to [1090] and the birth of Rohese's granddaughter by her alleged second marriage, Beatrix, is correctly assessed at [1105]. An alternative perspective is provided by the History of the foundation of St John's abbey, Colchester which names "*Eudoni...major domus regiæ*" and "*Roasya uxor eius...Gilbertum comes, Rohaisæ frater*"[53], who would have been the daughter of this Rohese Giffard. m [firstly] **RICHARD FitzGilbert de Brionne**, son of GILBERT de Brionne "Crespin" Comte d'Eu & his wife Gunnora --- (before 1035-[1090], bur St Neots, Huntingdonshire). [m secondly **EUDO de Rie** dapifer, son of ---(-bur Colchester).] [Rohese & her second husband had one possible daughter:]

- (a) **[MARGUERITE .** The *Genealogia Fundatoris* of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire names "*Margareta*" as daughter of "*Eudoni dapifero Regis Normanniæ*" and "*Rohesia*", adding that she married "*Willielmo de Mandavill*" by whom she was mother of "*Gaufridi filii comitis Essexiæ et iure matris Normanniæ dapifer*"[54]. According to the Complete Peerage, this genealogy is "*probably erroneous*" but it does not explain the basis for the doubts[55]. From a chronological point of view, the connection would be tight, assuming that the death date of Marguerite's alleged mother's first husband Richard FitzGilbert is correctly estimated to [1090] and the birth of William de Mandeville's daughter Beatrix correctly assessed at [1105]. An alternative perspective is provided by the History of the foundation of St John's abbey, Colchester which names "*Eudoni...major domus regiæ*" and "*Roasya uxor eius...Gilbertum comes, Rohaisæ frater*"[56], who would have been the daughter of this Rohese Giffard. m **WILLIAM de Mandeville**, son of GEOFFREY de Mandeville & his first wife Adelisia --- (-1130 or before).]
- iii) daughters . Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Gautier-Giffard 1er*" & his wife had several daughters[57].
- b) **GODEFROI Giffard .** Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Gautier-Giffard 1er et Godefroi*" as the sons of Osbern de Bolbec & his wife[58]. 1059. Vicomte d'Arques. m --- **de Rouen**, daughter of GOZELIN Vicomte de Rouen & his wife Emmeline ---. Her origin is confirmed by the charter dated Easter 1080 under which Guillaume d'Arques confirmed the donation by his grandfather Gozelin Vicomte d'Arques to Holy Trinity, Rouen[59]. "*Grandfather*" must be "*maternal grandfather*" as the paternal ancestors of Guillaume d'Arques are confirmed by Guillaume de Jumièges (see above and below)[60]. Godefroi & his wife had [three] children:
- i) **GUILLAUME d'Arques .** Guillaume de Jumièges names Guillaume d'Arques as son of Godefroi[61]. "*Guillelmus et Gislebertus filii Godefredi Archarum vicecomitis*" donated land in Montvillia to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen dated 1059[62]. Vicomte d'Arques. Lord of Folkestone[63]. m **BEATRIX Malet**, daughter of ---. She is named in *Domesday Descendants*[64] as the mother of Emma d'Arques but the primary source on which this is based has not yet been identified. Guillaume & his wife had two children:
- (a) **MATHILDE d'Arques .** Guillaume de Jumièges names Mathilde as daughter of Guillaume d'Arques and wife of "*Guillaume de Tancarville le Camérier*", and parents of one son Rabel[65]. m **GUILLAUME de Tancarville**, son of RAOUL de Tancarville & his wife Avicia --- (-1129). Guillaume chamberlain confirmed the donation to the abbey of St Georges de Bocherville by Raoul, chief chamberlain of William I King of England, and his sons Raoul, Nigel and Guillaume, and their mother Avicia, with the consent of his sons Rabel and Robert and Lucy, recorded in a charter of Henry I King of England dated 1114[66].
- (b) **EMMA d'Arques** (-after 1140). "*Manasses Gisnensis comes et Emma uxor eius...filia Willielmi de Arras*" founded Redlingfield priory by charter dated 1120, witnessed by "*Widonis fratris mei, Rosæ filiæ meæ*"[67]. The primary source which confirms her first marriage has not yet been identified. The *Historia Comitum Ghisnensium* names "*Emmam filiam Roberti camerarii de Tancarvilla in Normannia, viduam Odonis de Folkestane in Anglia*" as wife of "*Manasses*"[68], which appears to be incorrect. According to *Domesday Descendants* she became a nun at Saint-Leonard de Guines after the death of her second husband[69]. m firstly **NELE de Muneville** (-1103). Lord of Folkestone. m secondly (before 1106) **MANASSES**

- Comte de Guines**, son of BAUDOUIN Comte de Guines & his wife Adela [Christina] [of Holland] (-Ardres 1137).
- ii) **GISELBERT d'Arques** (-1112). "*Guillelmus et Gislebertus filii Godefredi Archarum vicecomitis*" donated land in Montvillla to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen dated 1059[70]. Bishop of Evreux[71].
 - iii) **[OSBERN d'Arques]**. He is named in *Europäische Stammtafeln*[72] as possible son of Godefroi Giffard but the primary source on which this is based has not yet been identified.] m ---. The name of Osbern's wife is not known. Osbern & his wife had one child:
 - (a) **GUILLAUME**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
 - c) **JOSCELINE de Bolbec**. Josceline and her marriage are shown in *Europäische Stammtafeln*[73]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that one of the nieces of Gunnor, mistress of Richard I Comte [de Normandie], married "*Hugues de Montgomer*"[74]. There must be some doubt about this as her husband would have been her first cousin. The primary source which confirms her precise parentage has not yet been identified. m **HUGUES de Montgommery Vicomte d'Hiémois**, son of ROGER I Seigneur de Montgommery and Vicomte de l'Hiémois & his wife Josceline --- (-killed in battle 7 Feb [1035/before 1048], bur Troarn).
2. **HUNFRED**. "*Duke Richard [II]*" donated property to the abbey of Mont Saint-Michel by charter dated to [1026], subscribed by "...*Osbernus frater comitis, Hunfredus frater eius...*"[75].

E. Family of GUNNORA, mistress of RICHARD I Comte de Normandie

Four sisters and one brother, parents not known, presumably of Viking origin:

- 1. **SAINSFRIIDA** [Senfrie] . She and her three sisters, as well as their husbands, are named by Robert de Torigny[76]. The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines names "*Seufriam*" as sister of "*Gunnor uxor...Richardi Normannis ducem*"[77]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*la femme d'un sien forestier...Sainfrie*" rejected the advances of Richard I Comte [de Normandie] and sent her sister Gunnor to his bed in her place[78]. m ---. The name of Sainsfrida's husband is not known. Sainsfrida and her husband had one child:
 - a) **JOSCELINE**. The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines names "*Iosceline*" as daughter of "*Seufriam*"[79]. Josceline, her husband and her mother are named in a letter of Ives Bishop of Chartres to Henry I King of England dated 1114 which explains the consanguinity between the king and Hugues de Châteauneuf, who wanted to marry one of the king's illegitimate daughters[80]. m **ROGER [I] Seigneur de Montgommery**, son of ---.
- 2. **GUNNORA** ([950]-5 Jan 1031). She and her three sisters, as well as their husbands, are named by Robert de Torigny[81]. It appears from Dudo de Saint-Quentin and Robert de Torigny[82] that Gunnora was Richard I's mistress before she married him. According to William of Jumièges, she was "*of noble Danish origin*"[83]. According to Robert de Torigny, the marriage took place to legitimise Richard and Gunnora's son Robert to permit his appointment as Bishop of Rouen[84]. The necrology of Saint-Père-en-Vallée records the death "*Non Jan*" of "*Gonnoridis...comitissa Normannie*"[85]. m ([before 989]) as his second wife, **RICHARD I "Sans Peur" Comte [de Normandie]**, son of GUILLAUME Comte [de Normandie] & his first wife Sprota --- (Fécamp [932]-20 Nov 996, bur Fécamp).

3. **HERFAST** . Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Herfast, frère de la comtesse Gunnor*" when recording the murder of his son Osbern[86]. m ---. The name of Herfast's wife is not known. Herfast & his wife had two children:
 - a) **OSBERN de Crépon** (-murdered Vandreuil 1038). "*Duke Richard [II]*" donated property to the abbey of Mont Saint-Michel by charter dated to [1026], subscribed by "*...Osbernus filius Arfast, Ranulfus frater eius*"[87]. Steward (dapifer) of Guillaume II Duke of Normandy. "*Osberni dapifer*" witnessed the donation of "*Erchembaldus vicecomes*" dated [1030/35] and the donation of "*Gulbertus filius Erchemboldus vicecomitis*" dated after 1035[88]. He was strangled by Guillaume de Montgomery[89]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Osbern, intendant de la maison du prince [Guillaume II Duke of Normandy] et fils d'Herfast*" was murdered at Vandreuil in the early years of the duke's reign by "*Guillaume fils de Roger de Montgomeri*"[90]. m **EMMA d'Ivry**, daughter of RAOUL d'Ivry Comte de Bayeux & his wife --- (-after [1067]). She is named as mother of Guillaume and Osbern in the donation to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen, dated to 1038 or after, which they made jointly for the soul of their father "*Osbern cognomento Pacifici*"[91]. "*Emma matre eorum [Willelmi et Osberni]*" witnessed a charter dated 1038 or after[92]. "*Emma Osberni dapiferi uxore*" is named as "*dominis mei*" with her two sons in the undated charter of Ansfredus[93]. "*Emmæ matris eius*" signed a charter of "*Erchenbaldo filio Erchenbaldi vicecomitis*", dated to [1067], immediately after "*Willelmi filii Osberni*"[94]. Osbern & his wife had three children:
 - i) **GUILLAUME FitzOsbern** (-killed in battle Cassel, Flanders 22 Feb 1071, bur Abbaye de Cormeilles). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Guillaume fils d'Osbern, proche parent du duc Guillaume*", recording that he built the monasteries at Lire and Corneilles[95]. He is named as brother of Osbern, son of Emma, in his donation to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen dated 1038 or after, made jointly with his mother and brother[96]. "*Willelmi filii Osberni*" witnessed two charters dated 1035 or after and 1038 or after[97]. "*Willelmi filii Osberni*" signed a charter of "*Erchenbaldo filio Erchenbaldi vicecomitis*" dated 1067 or after[98]. "*Willelmus comes filius Osberni dapiferi*" made a donation to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen dated 1068[99]. He was rewarded for his part in the conquest of England with estates in the Isle of Wight and county of Hereford, thereby becoming Earl of Hereford.
- **EARLS of HEREFORD**.
 - ii) **OSBERN** (-1101). He is named as brother of Guillaume, son of Emma, in his donation to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen dated 1038 or after, made jointly with his mother and brother[100]. "*Osberni frater eius [Willelmi]*" witnessed a charter dated 1038 or after[101]. Chancellor of England. Bishop of Exeter 1072[102].
 - iii) **EMMA** . "*Emma conjux eius*" donated land belonging to the castle of Vernon to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen jointly with her husband, dated 1066[103]. Guillaume de Vernon, his son Hugues and his wife Emma donated property to Rouen Holy Trinity, confirmed in the charter dated to [1067][104]. Her parentage is confirmed by a charter of Carisbrooke Priory, Isle of Wight which names "*Johannem et Ricardum*" as the two sons of "*Williellmum filium Osberni marescallum...comitem Herefordiæ*" who predeceased their father, and records that their inheritance went to "*Ricardo de Rivers, nepoti prædicti Willielmi filii Osberni, tunc comiti Exoniæ*"[105]. m **GUILLAUME de Vernon**, son of HUGUES de Vernon & his wife ---.
 - b) **RAINULF** . "*Duke Richard [II]*" donated property to the abbey of Mont Saint-Michel by charter dated to [1026], subscribed by "*...Osbernus filius Arfast, Ranulfus frater eius*"[106].
4. **WEWA** . She and her three sisters, as well as their husbands, are named by Robert de Torigny[107]. Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Gueuve et Aveline*" as two sisters of

Gunnor, recording that the former married "*Turulfe de Pont-Audemer, son of Torf*"[108]. The *Genealogia Fundatoris* of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire records that the (unnamed) sister of "*Gunnora comitissa Normanniæ*" married "*Turulpho de Ponte-Adomaro*"[109]. m **THOROLD de Pont-Audemer**, son of [TORF & his wife ---] (-after 1040).

5. **AVELINE** . She and her three sisters, as well as their husbands, are named by Robert de Torigny[110]. Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Gueuve et Aveline*" as two sisters of Gunnor, the latter married to Osbern de Bolbec[111]. On the other hand, the *Genealogia Fundatoris* of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire names "*Turketillus...frater...Turulphi, cuius filius Hasculfus de Harcourt*" married "*aliam sororem...comitissæ Gunnoræ*" by whom he was father of "*duos...filios...Walterum de Giffard primogenitum...*"[112]. m **OSBERN de Bolbec**, son of ---.
6. [--- . It is not known which brother or sister of Gunnor was the parent of Beatrice.]
 - a) **BEATRIX** . The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. m as his first wife, **RODULF de Warenne**, son of --- .

Two brothers, parents not known. This family was closely related to the family of Gunnora, as is seen from the common references in charters referred to. The exact relationship has not been established, although if "*avunculus*" is used in its strict sense of maternal uncle Archambaud would have been the brother of Osbern de Crepon's mother.

1. **ARCHAMBAUD** [Erchembaldus] . "*Herchembaldi avunculi Osberni*" signed the charter of "*Warulfus de Chevrevilla*" dated 1043[113]. "*Erchembaldus vicecomes*" donated land at Salhus to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen, dated [1030/35][114]. "*Erchembaldus vicecomes*" was the holder of land donated by the brothers Guillaume and Osbern to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen, dated 1038 or after[115]. "*Erchembaldus vicecomes*" donated land at Salhus to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen, dated [1030/35][116]. m ---. The name of Archambaud's wife is not known. Archambaud & his wife had three children:
 - a) **GILBERT** . "*Gulbertus filius Erchembaldus vicecomitis*" donated land at Reduil to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen dated 1035 or after[117].
 - b) **CROCO** . "*Crocone et Erchembaldo fratribus eius*" were named in the donation of "*Gulbertus filius Erchembaldus vicecomitis*" to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen dated 1035 or after[118]. "*Croco et Erchembaldus filii eiusdem Erchembaldi vicecomitis*" witnessed a charter dated 1038 or after[119]. "*Croco*" and "*Erchembaldo*" witnessed a charter of "*Ricardus vir potens de Bernay*" dated 1047, together with "*Emmæ ipsius dominæ*" and her two sons Guillaume and Osbern[120], although the relationship between the two is not specified. "*Croco*" witnessed a charter of "*Huelino fratre Osmundi de Franca Villa*" dated 1058[121].
 - c) **ARCHAMBAUD** . "*Crocone et Erchembaldo fratribus eius*" were named in the donation of "*Gulbertus filius Erchembaldus vicecomitis*" to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen dated 1035 or after[122]. "*Croco et Erchembaldus filii eiusdem Erchembaldi vicecomitis*" witnessed a charter dated 1038 or after[123]. "*Erchenbaldo filius Erchenbaldi vicecomitis*" donated land to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen dated 1067 or after[124].
2. **FRANCO** . "*Franconis frater eius [Erchembaldi]*" witnessed the donation of land at Salhus by "*Erchembaldus vicecomes*" to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen, dated [1030/35][125].

F. FAMILY of THOROLD de PONT-AUDEMER

TORF, son of ---.

m ---. The name of Torf's wife is not known.

Torf & his wife had two children:

1. daughter . The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. m **TURCHETIL**, son of --- . According to Robert de Torigny[126], he was the brother of Thorold and father of Ansketil de Harcourt. The *Genealogia Fundatoris* of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire also names "*Turketillus...frater...Turulphi, cuius filius Hasculfus de Harcourt*" married "*aliam sororem...comitissæ Gunnoræ*" adding that they were parents of "*duos...filios...Walterum de Giffard primogenitum...*"[127], although this is contradicted by Guillaume de Jumièges who names "*Gueuve et Aveline*" as two sisters of Gunnor, the latter married to Osbern de Bolbec and "*Gautier-Giffard 1er et Godefroi*" as the sons of Osbern de Bolbec & his wife[128].
2. **THOROLD** [Turol] **de Pont-Audemer** (-murdered after 1040). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Turulfe de Pont-Audemer, son of Torf*" when recording his marriage[129]. He was strangled[130]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Turol, précepteur du jeune duc [Guillaume II]*" was murdered in the early years of the duke's reign[131]. m **WEWA**, sister of GUNNORA [mistress of Richard I Duke of Normandy]. Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Gueuve et Aveline*" as two sisters of Gunnor, recording that the former married "*Turulfe de Pont-Audemer, son of Torf*"[132]. The *Genealogia Fundatoris* of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire records that the (unnamed) sister of "*Gunnora comitissa Normanniæ*" married "*Turulpho de Ponte-Adomaro*"[133]. Thorold & his wife had one son:
 - a) **HONFROY de Vieilles** (-after [1040], bur Préaux, monastery of Saint-Pierre). He is named as son of Thorold by Orderic Vitalis[134]. Seigneur de Vieilles et de Pont-Audemer, in Normandy. The *Genealogia Fundatoris* of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire names "*Humfridum de Vetulis*" as son of "*Turulpho de Ponte-Adomaro*" & his wife[135]. He witnessed charters under Robert I Duke of Normandy. He founded the monasteries of Saint-Pierre before 1035 and Saint-Leger in [1040], both at Préaux, near Pont-Audemer[129]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Roger du Ternois*" [Tosny] fought "*Honfroi de Vaux*" during his rebellion against Guillaume II Duke of Normandy during the early years of the latter's reign[136]. He became a monk at the former before he died[137]. m **AUBREY**, daughter of ---. Robert of Torigny records that "*Hunfridus de Vetulis, pater Rogerii de Bello Monte, et Albereda uxor eius*" founded two monasteries, one for men the other for women, in "*fundo Pratelli*"[138]. Honfroy & his wife had four children:
 - i) **ROGER de Vieilles** (-29 Nov 1094, bur Préaux, monastery of Saint-Pierre). Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Honfroi de Vaux*" sent his son "*Roger de Beaumont*" to fight "*Roger du Ternois*" [Tosny] during the latter's rebellion against Guillaume II Duke of Normandy during the early years of the duke's reign[139].
 - **COMTES de MEULAN**.
 - ii) **ROBERT de Vieilles** (-after 1066, bur Préaux, monastery of Saint-Pierre[137]). The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines records the proposed marriage of "*Robertus comes Mellentinus*" and the daughter of "*Hugonis Crispeiensis comes*" which was prohibited by "*Yvo [episcopus]*" on grounds of consanguinity, the mutual descent of the two parties from "*Gauterus Albus de Albamarla*" being set out in the chronicle[140]. William I King of England gave him land in the Cotentin[141]. He was killed by Roger de Clères according to Orderic Vitalis, who specifies that he was the son of Honfroi de Vieilles[142].
 - iii) **GUILLAUME de Vieilles**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
 - iv) **DUNELME de Vieilles**. The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. Her daughter became a nun at Saint-Leger de Préaux[143]. m ---.

G. SEIGNEURS de MONTFORT-sur-RISLE (BASTEMBOURG)

THURSTAN de Bastembourg, son of ---.

m ---. The name of Thurstan's wife is not known.

Thurstan & his wife had three children:

1. **GUILLAUME BERTRAND**. Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Bertrand et Hugues de Montfort dit le Barbu*" as sons of "*Toustain de Bastenbourg*"^[144]. According to *Europäische Stammtafeln*, he was ancestor of the family Bertrand de Bricquebec but no further details are given^[145].
2. **HUGUES [I] "cum barba" de Montfort-sur-Risle** (-killed in battle 1040). **Seigneur de Montfort-sur-Risle**. Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Bertrand et Hugues de Montfort dit le Barbu*" as sons of "*Toustain de Bastenbourg*"^[146], in an earlier passage recording that "*Hugues de Montfort fils de Toustain*" fought Gauchelin de Ferrières and that both were killed in battle^[147], dated to the early part of the reign of Guillaume II Duke of Normandy from the context of the passage. **m** ---. The name of Hugues's wife is not known. Hugues [I] & his wife had three children:
 - a) **HUGUES [II] de Montfort-sur-Risle** (-1088 or after). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Hugues le second*" as son of "*Hugues de Montfort dit le Barbu*", recording that he later became a monk at Bec^[148]. **Seigneur de Montfort-sur-Risle**. He fought in the battles of Mortmaer in 1054 and Hastings in 1066. Warden of Dover Castle, Constable of England 1067. "*Hugo de Montefort*" founded Saint-Ymer-en-Auge for the souls of "*patris mei Hugonis et matris meæ et uxoris mea et...fratrum meorum Radulphi ac Roberti atque filiorum*" by charter dated to [1066/67]^[149]. He became a monk in 1088^[150]. **m firstly** --- **de Beaufour**, daughter of RICHARD de Beaufour & his wife ---. Guillaume de Jumièges records that the wife of "*Hugues le second...[fils de] Hugues de Montfort dit le Barbu*" was "*la fille de Richard de Belfage*"^[151]. **m secondly** ---. The name of Hugues's second wife is not known. Hugues [II] & his first wife had one child:
 - i) **ALICE de Montfort-sur-Risle**. Guillaume de Jumièges records that the daughter of "*Hugues le second...[fils de] Hugues de Montfort dit le Barbu*" & his first wife married "*Gilbert de Ganz*"^[152]. The *Stemma fundatoris* of Bardney Abbey names "*Alicia de Montefort*" as wife of "*Gislebrictus de Gaunt*"^[153]. **Dame de Montfort-sur-Risle**. Montfort-sur-Risle was inherited by her children. **m GILBERT van Gent**, son of RUDOLF van Gent & his wife Gisela de Luxembourg (-[1095]). Lord of Folkingham.
 - Hugues [II] & his second wife had three children:
 - ii) **ROBERT [I] de Montfort-sur-Risle** (-before 1111). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Hugues le troisième et Robert son frère*" as children of "*Hugues le second*" & his (unnamed) second wife, specifying that both died childless on pilgrimage^[154]. His properties were confiscated after he was accused of treason in 1107. He was in Durazzo in 1108^[155].
 - iii) **HUGUES [III] de Montfort-sur-Risle** (-before 1100). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Hugues le troisième et Robert son frère*" as children of "*Hugues le second*" & his (unnamed) second wife, specifying that both died childless on pilgrimage^[156]. Lord of Haughley. **m** ---. The name of Hugues's wife is not known. Hugues [III] & his wife had two children:
 - (a) **ROBERT [II] de Montfort-sur-Risle**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. Lord of Haughley. He was banished before 1107.
 - (b) **ADELISA de Montfort-sur-Risle**. The primary source which confirms her parentage and two marriages has not yet been identified. 1142. **m firstly SIMON de Moulins**, son of ---

- . 1121/1126. **m** **secondly** (before 1130) **ROBERT de Vere**, son of BERNARD de Vere & his wife ---. Constable of England 1142.
- iv) **ADELIN de Montfort-sur-Risle**. She is named as wife of Guillaume by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her father and specifies that the couple were childless[157]. **m** **GUILLAUME de Breteuil Seigneur d'Ivry**, son of WILLIAM FitzOsbern Earl of Hereford & his first wife Adelisa de Tosny (-Bec 12 Jan [1103], bur Monastery of Lire).
- b) **RAOUL**. "*Hugo de Monteforti*" founded Saint-Ymer-en-Auge for the souls of "*patris mei Hugonis et matris meæ et uxoris mea et...fratrum meorum Radulphi ac Roberti atque filiorum*" by charter dated to [1066/67][158].
- c) **ROBERT**. "*Hugo de Monteforti*" founded Saint-Ymer-en-Auge for the souls of "*patris mei Hugonis et matris meæ et uxoris mea et...fratrum meorum Radulphi ac Roberti atque filiorum*" by charter dated to [1066/67][159].
3. **GISLA de Montfort-sur-Risle**. Guillaume de Jumièges records the marriage of Giroie and Gisela daughter of "*Toustain de Montfort*"[160]. Her name and father's name are given by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her seven sons and four daughters[161]. **m** **GIROIE** [Geroius] Seigneur d'Echauffour et de Montreuil, son of ARNOLD & his wife ---.

H. SEIGNEURS de NEUFMARCHÉ

1. **THURKILL de Neufmarché**. **m** ---. The name of Thurkill's wife is not known. Thurkill & his wife had one child:
- a) **GEOFFROY de Neufmarché**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. "*...Giraldi di Novomercato*" subscribed the charter dated Apr 1067 under which "*Willelmus...dux Normannorum...Anglorum rex*" confirmed rights to the abbey of Saint-Benoît-sur-Loire[162]. **m** (before 1054) **ADA de Heugleville**, daughter of RICHARD de Saint-Valéry Seigneur de Heugleville & his wife Ada [de Heugleville]. She is named daughter of Richard by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her husband who helped his father-in-law during the rebellion of Guillaume d'Arques[163]. Geoffroy & his wife had two children:
- i) **BERNARD de Neufmarché** (after 1054-). Orderic Vitalis names him and gives his parentage, specifying that he and his brother were born after their father helped their maternal grandfather[164]. Lord of Brecon.
- ii) **DROGO de Neufmarché** (after 1054-). Orderic Vitalis names him and gives his parentage, specifying that he and his brother were born after their father helped their maternal grandfather. Monk at Saint-Evroul.

I. Family of TURCHETIL

1. **TURCHETIL**. Seigneur de Tourville. According to Robert de Torigny[165], he was the brother of Thorold and father of Ansketil de Harcourt. The *Genealogia Fundatoris* of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire names "*Turketillus...frater...Turulphi, cuius filius Hasculfus de Harcourt*" married "*aliam sororem...comitissæ Gunnoræ*" by whom he was father of "*duos...filios...Walterum de Giffard primogenitum...*"[166]. **m** ---, daughter of TORF & his wife ---. Turchetil & his wife had [four] children:
- a) **[HASCULF de Harcourt]**. The *Genealogia Fundatoris* of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire names "*Turketillus...frater...Turulphi, cuius filius Hasculfus de*

Harcourt" married "*aliam sororem...comitissæ Gunnoræ*" by whom he was father of "*duos...filios...Walterum de Giffard primogenitum...*"[167]. This is contradicted by Guillaume de Jumièges who names "*Gueuve et Aveline*" as two sisters of Gunnor, the latter married to Osbern de Bolbec and "*Gautier-Giffard 1er et Godefroi*" as the sons of Osbern de Bolbec & his wife[168].]

- b) **HUGUES** . "*Hugo et Goffridus filii Turchitilli*" witnessed a charter of "*Gozelinus vicecomes*" dated [1038/50][169].
- c) **GEOFFROY** . "*Hugo et Goffridus filii Turchitilli*" witnessed a charter of "*Gozelinus vicecomes*" dated [1038/50][170].
- d) **LECELINE** (-26 Jan [1057/58]). Guillaume de Jumièges records the marriage of "*un certain frère du duc, né du même père...Guillaume*" and Lescelina after his escape from imprisonment[171]. She is named as the wife of Guillaume Comte d'Eu by Orderic Vitalis[172]. "*Lezelina comitissa*" donated land bordering the Seine to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen dated [1049], which also names her three sons (in order) Hugues, Guillaume and Robert[173]. Robert of Torigny's *De Immutacione Ordinis Monachorum* records that "*Lecelina comitissa Aucensis relicta Willermi comitis*" founded "*mon. Sancti Petri super Divam virorum et mon. fem. ante urbem Lexoviensem*" with "*filiis suis Roberto comite Aucensi et Hugone episcopo Lexoviensi*"[174]. m **GUILLAUME Comte d'Eu**, son of RICHARD I "Sans Peur" Comte de Normandie & his second wife Gunnora --- (978-1057).

Chapter 2. SIRES et COMTES d'ALENÇON

Bellême was a fief held directly from the French crown[175]. The Seigneurs de Bellême acquired the lordship of Alençon, located in the south of the duchy of Normandy close to the border with the county of Maine. The process whereby the lordship of Alençon evolved into the county of Alençon appears to have been accidental, occurring in the second half of the 12th century when the inheritance of Guillaume Comte de Ponthieu was divided between his sons. His eldest son Jean received his father's Norman lands, including the lordship of Alençon which had been brought into the family by his paternal great-grandmother, and had retained his father's comital title and applied it to Alençon, presumably with the acquiescence of his suzerain Henry II King of England (no reference to a formal regrant of the lordship as a county has been identified).

A. SIRES d'ALENÇON (SEIGNEURS de BELLÊME)

1. **FULCON** . m **ROTHAIS**, daughter of ---. "*Ivo...in castro meo Bellismo*" founded the chapel of l'Abbayette for the souls of "*patris mei Fulconii et matris meæ Rothais*" by charter dated 12 Oct 997[176]. Fulcon & his wife had three children:
 - a) **IVES de Creil** (-1005 or after). "*Ivo...in castro meo Bellismo*" founded the chapel of l'Abbayette, with the consent of "*duarum...sororum mearum Billehendis atque Eremburgis...duorum avunculorum, Seinfredi episcopi et Guillelmi, atque cognatorum Guillelmi clerici, Roberti, Sutsardi, rursusque Guillelmi laïci*", for the souls of "*patris mei Fulconii et matris meæ Rothais*" by charter dated 12 Oct 997, witnessed by "*Hugonis comitis, Radulfi vicecomitis*"[177]. Seigneur de Bellême {Mortagne, Orne}, du Saosnais, du Passais et de Sées. Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Yvon père de Guillaume de Belesme*" when recording that he advised

Osmond on how Richard I Comte [de Normandie] could escape his captivity after his accession[178]. m **GODEHILDIS**, daughter of ---. Her name is confirmed by the charter (undated) under which "*Willelmus et Godehildis mater mea*" donated property to the chapel of Notre-Dame at the château de Bellême "*post obitum autem Ivonis*"[179]. Ives & his wife had five children:

- i) **GUILLAUME de Bellême** (-[1031]). Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Guillaume de Belesme, fils d'Yves, qui tenait le château d'Alençon à titre de bénéfice*" rebelled against Robert II Duke of Normandy[180]. Seigneur de Bellême. **Sire d'Alençon**.
- [see below](#).
- ii) **IVES de Bellême**. Abelin lists his donations of property at Le Mans to Marmoutier by charter dated [1064/10 May 1065], naming "*Ivonis de Belismo [et] filiis illius Guilelmo, Avesgaudo præsule atque Ivone*"[181].
- iii) **AVESGAUD de Bellême** (-Verdun 27 Oct 1035). Abelin lists his donations of property at Le Mans to Marmoutier by charter dated [1064/10 May 1065], naming "*Ivonis de Belismo [et] filiis illius Guilelmo, Avesgaudo præsule atque Ivone*"[182]. Bishop of Le Mans. The *Actus pontificum Cenomannis* records the installation of "*Avesgaudus, nepos ipsius*" as Bishop of Le Mans after the death of "*Segenfrido*" (in [997])[183]. Bishop Gervais names "*avunculi mei Avesgaudi...genitoris cum genetrice mea Haimonis et Hildeburga*" in his testament dated [1040/47], which also specifies that "*avunculi mei domini Avesgaudi episcopi*" died "*apud Verdunis VI Kal Nov*" on returning from Jerusalem, that "*sororis eius, matris mee Hyldeburge*" died the same day that "*patris mei Haimonis*" died "*XVIII Kal Feb*", and that he was ordained "*XIV Kal Jan*"[184].
- iv) **HILDEBURGIS de Bellême** (-27 Oct ----). Avesgaud Bishop of Le Mans gave the church of Parigné-l'Évêque and Loué to "*unam Hildeburgi sorori suæ primogenitæ et alteram Godehilde germanæ suæ secundæ*" by charter dated [1000][185]. The primary source which confirms her marriage has not yet been identified. Bishop Gervais names "*avunculi mei Avesgaudi...genitoris cum genetrice mea Haimonis et Hildeburga*" in his testament dated [1040/47][186]. m (1006 or before) **HAIMON Seigneur d'Argentré** [Château-du-Loir], son of --- (-15 Jan [1030]).
- v) **GODEHILDIS de Bellême**. Avesgaud Bishop of Le Mans gave the church of Parigné-l'Évêque and Loué to "*unam Hildeburgi sorori suæ primogenitæ et alteram Godehilde germanæ suæ secundæ*" by charter dated [1000][187]. The primary source which confirms her first marriage has not yet been identified. "*Rodulfus...Cenomannus vicecomes...mee bone coniugis Godehelt...filio Rodulfo*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Victor du Mans by charter dated to [994][188]. No direct proof has been identified that this is the same Godehildis, but it appears likely that this is correct. m [firstly] **ALBERT [I] de la Ferté-en-Beauce** {la Ferté-Vidame, Eure-et-Loir}, son of ---. [m secondly **RAOUL [III] Vicomte du Maine**, son of --- (-997 or after).] Godehildis & her [first] husband had one child:
 - (a) **ALBERT [II] de la Ferté-en-Beauce**. Motey names Albert as son of Godehildis and her first husband, stating that he became a monk at Jumièges after his wife died and was elected abbé de Saint-Etienne et de Saint-Mesmin near Orléans[189]. m ---. The name of Albert's wife is not known. Albert & his wife had one child:
 - (1) **ARNOUL de la Ferté-en-Beauce** (-1052). "*Arnulphus ex nobili Alençoniorum et Bellismensium comitum genere, nepos Avesgaudi et consobrinus Gervasi*" was elected archbishop of Tours[190]. Archbishop of Tours 1023.

- b) **BILEHENDIS** (-after 12 Oct 997). "*Ivo...in castro meo Bellismo*" founded the chapel of l'Abbayette, with the consent of "*duarum...sororum mearum Billehendis atque Eremburgis...*" by charter dated 12 Oct 997[191].
- c) **EREMBURGIS** (-after 12 Oct 997). "*Ivo...in castro meo Bellismo*" founded the chapel of l'Abbayette, with the consent of "*duarum...sororum mearum Billehendis atque Eremburgis...*" by charter dated 12 Oct 997[192].

GUILLAUME [I] de Bellême, son of IVES de Creil Seigneur de Bellême & his wife Godehildis --- (-[1031]). Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Guillaume de Belesme, fils d'Yves, qui tenait le château d'Alençon à titre de bénéfice*" rebelled against Robert II Duke of Normandy, commenting that he was "*infiniment cruel et ambitieux*", dying soon after the defeat of his sons Foulques and Robert[193]. [1000]. **Sire d'Alençon**. He founded the abbey of Dame-Marie [1023/26][194]. *Europäische Stammtafeln*[195] inserts an additional generation between "*Guillaume de Belesme, fils d'Yves*" and the four brothers who are reported by Guillaume de Jumièges as his sons: "Guillaume [I] "Talvas" "princeps" de Bellême, Sire d'Alençon, 1004-1013 iuvenis, erbaut Domfront, gründet um 1020 abbaye de Lonlay (-Domfront [1031], bur Notre-Dame-sur-l'Eau" recording his wife as "Mathilde, [1020]". From a chronological point of view, this appears unlikely to be correct, especially if the two brothers Ives Bishop of Sées and Robert were sons of the older Guillaume as shown in the same table of *Europäische Stammtafeln* (see below). The primary sources on which this is based have not yet been identified, but until more information emerges it appears preferable to show this family as reported by Guillaume de Jumièges. *La Chronique Manuscrite de Normandie* records that Robert II Duke of Normandy granted Alençon to "*à Belesme ung seigneur nommé Guillaume*" who rebelled against the duke who besieged the castle and captured Guillaume[196].

MATHILDE Dame de Condé-sur-Noireau, daughter of ---. The primary source which confirms her marriage has not yet been identified. *La Chronique Manuscrite de Normandie* states that the mother of the sons of "*à Belesme ung seigneur nommé Guillaume*" was "*Mehault du lignaige de Guennelon*"[197].

Guillaume & his wife had five children:

1. **WARINUS [Guérin] de Bellême** (-murdered 1026). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Guérin, Foulques, Robert et Guillaume*" as the four sons of "*Guillaume de Belesme, fils d'Yves*", commenting that they were perfectly similar to their father in character and recording that Guérin was strangled by the devil before the eyes of his companions[198]. Seigneur de Domfront. m ---. The name of Guérin's wife is not known. Guérin & his wife had one child:
 - a) **ADELISE de Bellême**. Her parentage is suggested by Orderic Vitalis who records that the great-grandfather of Rotrou [III] Comte du Perche was Guerin "*quem dæmones suffocaverunt*"[199]. 1060. m **ROTRON [I] Vicomte de Châteaudun**, son of GEOFFROY Vicomte de Châteaudun & his wife Helvis [Elisabeth] de Corbon (-1 Mar [1080]). Comte de Mortagne 1058.

Guérin had one illegitimate child by an unknown mistress:

- b) **RAOUL de Bellême** (-after 28 May 1053). Yves Bishop of Sées confirmed the sale of the church of Courgain, with the consent of "*fratre episcopi Willelmo, et Oliverio et Warino et Rodulfo episcopi nepotibus*", by charter dated 28 May 1053[200]. A later charter of Abbé Avesgaud summarises the sale, stating that it was made with the consent of "*episcopi Sagiensis, Ivonis nomine, et Willelmi fratris predicti Sagiensis episcopi...etiam Warino et Willelmo filiis Roberti, Olivario Willelmi filio, Radulfi filio Warini, et Seginfredo filio Willelmi de Bellissimo*"[201].
2. **FOULQUES de Bellême** (-killed in battle forest of Blavon [1027/35], bur Notre-Dame de Bellême). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Guérin, Foulques, Robert et Guillaume*" as the four sons of "*Guillaume de Belesme, fils d'Yves*", commenting that they were perfectly similar in character to their father. Their father sent his two sons Foulques and Robert to pillage Normandy but they were defeated in battle in the forest of Blavon where Foulques was killed[202].
 3. **ROBERT de Bellême** (-murdered Château de Ballon [1030/35]). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Guérin, Foulques, Robert et Guillaume*" as the four sons of

"*Guillaume de Belesme, fils d'Yves*", commenting that they were perfectly similar in character to their father. Their father sent his two sons Foulques and Robert to pillage Normandy but they were defeated in battle in the forest of Blavon where Foulques was killed[203]. Sire de Bellême. Guillaume de Jumièges records that Robert "*héritier du pouvoir et de la cruauté de Guillaume de Belesme*" was captured by the men of Le Mans, imprisoned for two years in the château de Ballon, and murdered by the sons of Gauthier de Sordains in reprisal for the death of their father[204], dated to the early 1030s from the context of the passage. Robert had two illegitimate children by an unknown mistress:

- a) **GUERIN** (-after 28 May 1053). Yves Bishop of Sées confirmed the sale of the church of Courgain, with the consent of "*fratre episcopi Willelmo, et Oliverio et Warino et Rodulfo episcopi nepotibus*", by charter dated 28 May 1053[205].
- b) **GUILLAUME** (-after 28 May 1053). A charter of Abbé Avesgaud summarises the sale, stating that it was made with the consent of "*episcopi Sagiensis, Ivonis nomine, et Willelmi fratris predicti Sagiensis episcopi...etiam Warino et Willelmo filiis Roberti, Olivario Willelmi filio, Radulfi filio Warini, et Seginfredo filio Willelmi de Bellisimo*"[206].

4. **GUILLAUME [II] "Talvas" de Bellême** (-after [1050/54]). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Guérin, Foulques, Robert et Guillaume*" as the four sons of "*Guillaume de Belesme, fils d'Yves*", commenting that they were perfectly similar to their father in character[207]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that Guillaume Talvas succeeded after the death of his brother Robert[208], commenting that he was "*plus mauvais encore que tous ses frères*". **Sire d'Alençon**. Guillaume de Jumièges records that Robert and Raoul avenged the mutilation of their brother Guillaume by devastated the lands of Guillaume [II] "Talvas" Sire d'Alençon[209]. Guillaume de Jumièges records his being sent into exile by his son Arnoul[210]. **m firstly HILDEBURGE**, daughter of ARNOUL & his wife ---. Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Hildeburge fille d'Arnoul*" as wife of Guillaume Talvas, recording that her husband had her strangled on her way to church[211]. **m secondly --- de Beaumont**, daughter of RAOUL [V] de Beaumont Vicomte du Maine & his first wife Emma de Montevrault Dame de Lude. Guillaume de Jumièges records that the second wife of Guillaume Talvas was the daughter of "*Raoul vicomte de Beaumont*" but does not name her[212]. Guillaume [II] & his first wife had two children:

- a) **ARNOUL de Bellême** (-murdered). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Arnoul et Mabille*" as children of Guillaume Talvas and Hildeburge, recording in a later passage his revolt against his father whom he forced into exile, and his being strangled in his bed[213].
- b) **MABILE de Bellême** (-murdered Bures 2 Dec 1079, bur 5 Dec 1079 Troarn). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Arnoul et Mabille*" as children of Guillaume Talvas and Hildeburge[214]. According to Orderic Vitalis, Mabile was "*a forceful and worldly woman, cunning, garrulous and extremely cruel*"[215]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that her father arranged her marriage to "*Roger de Montgomeri*" after his exile[216]. She was murdered by Hugh Bunel, son of Robert "de Jalgeio" from whom she had taken his castle, who found her "*relaxing in bed after a bath [and] struck off her head with his sword*"[217]. "*Roger ex Northmannis Northmannus son of Roger*" donated property to St Martin, Troarn for the soul of "*his wife Mabel lately deceased*" by charter dated to [1079/82], subscribed by "*Rogerii comitis, Rotberti filii eius, Hugonis, Rogerii, Philippi, Arnulfis [filiorum eius]*"[218]. **m ([1050/54]) ROGER [II] de Montgomery**, son of ROGER [I] de Montgomery Seigneur de Montgomery and Vicomte de l'Hiémois & his wife Josceline --- (-Shrewsbury 27 Jul 1094, bur Shrewsbury Abbey). Sire d'Alençon. He was created Earl of Shrewsbury in 1074.

Guillaume [II] had one illegitimate child by an unknown mistress:

- c) **OLIVIER de Mesle** (-after 28 May 1053). Guillaume de Jumièges names Oliver as brother of Arnoul, recording that he was suspected of murdering his brother and later became a monk at Bec[219]. It is assumed that he was illegitimate as the same source in another passage names the two children of Guillaume [II] by his first wife. Yves Bishop of Sées confirmed the sale of

the church of Courgain, with the consent of "*fratre episcopi Willelmo, et Oliverio et Warino et Rodulfo episcopi nepotibus*", by charter dated 28 May 1053[220]. A later charter of Abbé Avesgaud summarises the sale, stating that it was made with the consent of "*episcopi Sagiensis, Ivonis nomine, et Willelmi fratris predicti Sagiensis episcopi...etiam Warino et Willelmo filiis Roberti, Olivario Willelmi filio, Radulfi filio Warini, et Seginfredo filio Willelmi de Bellisimo*"[221]. He left descendants known as "Oison"[222], but the primary source which confirms their existence has not yet been identified.

5. **IVES de Bellême** (-5 Apr 1070, bur Sées). Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Ives évêque de Seès*" was paternal uncle of Arnoul, after whose murder he took possession of the château de Bellême. According to *Europäische Stammtafeln*[223], he was the son of Guillaume de Bellême, son of "*Guillaume de Belesme, fils d'Yves*", the table specifying that he was "*Sagiensis episcopus Wilhelmi scilicet domini de Bellismo filius*" and "*avunculus Rodberti filii Guillelmi*". From a chronological point of view, this appears unlikely to be correct. Bishop of Sées 1035. Guillaume de Jumièges also records that "*Richard, Robert et Avesgot, fils de Guillaume surnommé Soreng*" devastated the country around Seès and were besieged by Ives at the church of Saint-Gervais[224].

Guillaume [I] had one illegitimate son by an unknown mistress:

6. **SIFRIDUS de Bellême**. A charter of Abbé Avesgaud summarises the sale of the church of Courgain, stating that it was made with the consent of "*episcopi Sagiensis, Ivonis nomine, et Willelmi fratris predicti Sagiensis episcopi...etiam Warino et Willelmo filiis Roberti, Olivario Willelmi filio, Radulfi filio Warini, et Seginfredo filio Willelmi de Bellisimo*"[225]. Seigneur d'Escures, du Bouillon, de la Chapelle-près-Sées et de Congé.

B. FAMILY of SEINFRED Bishop of Le Mans

Two "Maternal uncles" of Ives de Bellême (assuming that "*avunculorum*" is translated with its strict sense in the charter quoted below):

1. **SEINFRED** [Sigefroi] (-Abbaye de la Couture [12 Oct 997/1005], bur Abbaye de la Couture). "*Ivo...in castro meo Bellismo*" founded the chapel of l'Abbayette, with the consent of "*...duorum avunculorum, Seinfredi episcopi et Guillelmi...*" by charter dated 12 Oct 997[226]. Bishop of Le Mans 971. m **HILDEBURGE**, daughter of ---. The *Gesta Sigefridi Episcopi* records the marriage of Bishop Seinfred and "*mulierem...Hildegam*"[227]. Seinfred & his wife had --- children:
 - a) **AUBRY** [Alberic]. Motey names Albéric as son of Bishop Seinfred and his wife, and states that his father gave him the villages of Sarcé and Coulongé, property of the abbey of Saint-Vincent du Mans, later restored to the abbey by his son and grandson[228]. m **HILDIARDE**, daughter of ---. Aubry & his wife had one child:
 - i) **HERBERT de la Milesse** (-after [1060]). "*Herbert de la Milesse chevalier, fils d'Alberic et d'Hildiarde*" returned the church of Coulongé to the abbey of Saint-Vincent du Mans, and in [1060] the churches of Sarcé and Maule[229]. m ---. Herbert & his wife had one child:
 - (a) **AUBRY de la Milesse** (-after 2 Mar 1091). "*Aubry de la Milesse, fils d'Herbert*" returned other properties to the abbey of Saint-Vincent du Mans by charter dated 2 mar 1091[230].
 - b) other children (-young). Motey states that Bishop Seinfred and his wife had several children who died young[231].
2. **GUILLAUME**. "*Ivo...in castro meo Bellismo*" founded the chapel of l'Abbayette, with the consent of "*...duorum avunculorum, Seinfredi episcopi et Guillelmi...*" by charter dated 12 Oct 997[232]. Bishop of Le Mans 971.
3. **GODEHILDIS** (-after 1005). Her name is confirmed by the charter (undated) under which "*Willelmus et Godehildis mater mea*" donated property to the chapel of Notre-Dame at the château de Bellême "*post obitum autem Ivonis*"[233]. m **IVES de Creil Seigneur de Bellême**, son of FULCON & his wife Rothaïs --- (-1005 or after).

C. SIRES d'ALENÇON, COMTES d'ALENÇON, MONTGOMMERY-PONTHIEU

ROBERT de Montgomery "de Bellême", son of ROGER [II] de Montgomery Sire d'Alençon, Earl of Shropshire and Shrewsbury & his wife Mabile d'Alençon ([1052/56]-[Wareham Castle] 8 May [1131 or later], bur [Wareham Castle]). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Robert et Hugues, Roger le Poitevin, Philippe et Arnoul, et les filles Emma, Mathilde, Mabile et Sibylle*" as the five sons and four daughters of "*Roger de Montgomeri*" and his wife Mabile[234]. He is referred to as his mother's "*first-born son*" by Orderic Vitalis, who says his "*name is now a byword for his cruelty to the wretched peasantry*"[235]. Sire de Bellême et **Sire d'Alençon**. 3rd Earl of Shropshire and Shrewsbury.

1. **GUILLAUME "Talvas" de Ponthieu** (-30 Jun 1171). He is named, and his parentage given, by Orderic Vitalis[236]. He succeeded his father [4 Mar 1106/1110][237] as **Comte de Ponthieu**.
 - a) **JEAN [I] de Ponthieu** (-24 Feb 1191). Robert of Torigny records that Henry II King of England granted "*castrum Alenceium et Rocam Mabiriæ*" to "*Willermus Talavacius comes Sagiensis et filius eius Johannes et iterum Johannes nepos eius filius Guidonis primogeniti sui comitis Pontivi*" in 1166[238]. **Comte d'Alençon**.
 - see below.
 - b) other children: see PONTIEU.
2. other children: see PONTIEU.

JEAN [I] de Ponthieu, son of GUILLAUME [I] "Talvas" Comte de Ponthieu & his wife Hélie de Bourgogne [Capet] (-24 Feb 1191). Robert of Torigny records that Henry II King of England granted "*castrum Alenceium et Rocam Mabiriæ*" to "*Willermus Talavacius comes Sagiensis et filius eius Johannes et iterum Johannes nepos eius filius Guidonis primogeniti sui comitis Pontivi*" in 1166[239]. **Comte d'Alençon**. Robert of Torigny records the death in 1171 of "*Guillermus Talavercius comes Pontivi*" and the succession of "*Johannes comes filius eius*" in the lands which he held from the English king "*in Normannia et in Cenomannensi pago*"[240]. "*Johannes filius Willelmi comitis Pontivi*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Martin, Troarn with the consent of "*filiis meis Johanne et Roberto et Willelmo*" by charter dated 1190[241].

m BEATRIX du Maine, daughter of HELIE d'Anjou Comte du Maine & his wife Philippa du Perche. Robert of Torigny records the marriage of "*Guillermus Talavercius comes Pontivi...Johannes comes filius eius*" and "*filiam comitis Heliæ fratris comitis Gaufridi Andegavorum et ducis Normannorum*"[242]. "*Johannes filius Willelmi comitis Pontivi et Beatricia uxor mea atque Johannes filius meus*" donated property to Notre-Dame de la Trappe by charter dated [1158/71][243].

Comte Jean & his wife had six children:

1. **JEAN [II] d'Alençon** (-6 May 1191, bur Perseigne). "*Johannes filius Willelmi comitis Pontivi et Beatricia uxor mea atque Johannes filius meus*" donated property to Notre-Dame de la Trappe by charter dated [1158/71][244]. "*Johannes filius Willelmi comitis Pontivi*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Martin, Troarn with the consent of "*filiis meis Johanne et Roberto et Willelmo*" by charter dated 1190[245]. He succeeded his father in 1191 **Comte d'Alençon**.
2. **ROBERT d'Alençon** (-Morteville 8 Sep 1217, bur Perseigne). "*Johannes filius Willelmi comitis Pontivi*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Martin, Troarn with the consent of "*filiis meis Johanne et Roberto et Willelmo*" by charter dated 1190[246]. He succeeded his brother in 1191 as **Comte d'Alençon**. A manuscript genealogy of the Lords of Beaumont records the death of "*Robertum comitem*"

Alencheii...apud...manerium suum...Morteveille prope La Val"[247]. **m firstly MATHILDE**, daughter of ---. The primary source which confirms her marriage has not yet been identified. **m secondly** (after 1191) as her second husband, **JEANNE de Preuilly Dame de la Guerche et de Bouchet**, widow of **HUGUES [V] "Callidus" Vicomte de Châteaudun**, daughter of GAUSBERT de Preuilly Seigneur du Bouchet & his wife Adelaide de Vendôme (-[1211]). "*G comes Castriduni et A uxor mea*" donated property to the abbey of Bécheron by charter dated 1212 in which he names "*dominus Jobertus de Guerschia avus meus et Johanna mater mea filia ipsius, comitissa d'Alençon*"[248]. A manuscript genealogy of the Lords of Beaumont record the marriage of "*Robertum comitem Alencheii*" and "*Joanna...filia domini Josberti de Guirchia*"[249]. **m thirdly** (before 1215) as her first husband, **EMMA de Laval**, daughter of GUY [V] Sire de Laval & his wife Avise de Craon ([1197/98]-27 Apr 1264, bur Abbaye de Clermont). A manuscript genealogy of the Lords of Beaumont record the marriage of "*Robertum comitem Alencheii*" and "*Emmam filiam Guidonis domini de La Val*" after the death of his wife "*Joanna...filia domini Josberti de Guirchia*"[250]. "*Ama comitissa de Alenceon*" donated property to Notre-Dame, Paris for the soul of "*domini Mathei de Monte Morenciaco mariti mei defuncti*" by charter dated 1230[251]. She married secondly (before 1215) as his second wife, **Mathieu [II] "le Grand" Sire de Montmorency**, and thirdly (1231) **Jean Sire de Toucy**. The primary source which confirms her third marriage has not yet been identified. Comte Robert & his second wife had two children:

- a) **JEAN [III] d'Alençon** (-8 Jan 1212, bur Perseigne). A manuscript genealogy of the Lords of Beaumont names "*Joannem et Matildam*" as the children of "*Robertum comitem Alencheii*" and his wife "*Joanna...filia domini Josberti de Guirchia*"[252]. He succeeded his father as **Comte d'Alençon**. **m** (1205) as her first husband, **ADELA [Alix] de Roye**, daughter of BARTHELEMY de Roye & his wife Petronille --- (-before May 1220). A manuscript genealogy of the Lords of Beaumont records that "*Joannem*", son of "*Robertum comitem Alencheii*", married "*Aaliz filiam domini Bartholomæi de Roye*" but died childless[253]. The primary source which confirms her second marriage has not yet been identified. She married secondly (before 1214) **Raoul de Nesle** Seigneur de Falvy.
- b) **MATHILDE d'Alençon**. A manuscript genealogy of the Lords of Beaumont names "*Joannem et Matildam*" as the children of "*Robertum comitem Alencheii*" and his wife "*Joanna...filia domini Josberti de Guirchia*", adding that Matilda married "*comiti Blesensi Theobaldo*"[254]. **m** (before 19 Sep 1213) as his first wife, **THIBAUT VI Comte de Blois** et de Clermont, son of LOUIS Comte de Blois & his wife Catherine Ctss de Clermont-en-Beauvaisis (-16 or 22 Apr 1218).

Comte Robert & his third wife had one child:

- c) **ROBERT d'Alençon** (posthumously 1217-before Jan 1220). A manuscript genealogy of the Lords of Beaumont names "*Robertus*" as the posthumous son of "*Robertum comitem Alencheii*" by his wife "*Emmam filiam Guidonis domini de La Val*"[255].
3. **GUILLAUME d'Alençon** (-1203). "*Johannes filius Willelmi comitis Pontivi*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Martin, Troarn with the consent of "*filiis meis Johanne et Roberto et Willelmo*" by charter dated 1190[256]. Seigneur de la Roche-Mabile. **m CECILE**, daughter of ---. The primary source which confirms her marriage has not yet been identified.
4. **ALIX d'Alençon** (-after 1220). The primary source which confirms her parentage and two marriages has not yet been identified. Dame de Montgommery et de Sonois. **m firstly** as his second wife, **HUGUES [III] Vicomte de Châtellerault**, son of AIMERY [I] Vicomte de Châtellerault & his wife Amauberge [Dangeureuse] --- (-before 1176). **m secondly** **ROBERT [I] Malet** Seigneur de Granville (-after 1220).
5. **HELIE [Ela] d'Alençon** (-after May 1233). The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. [257]**m ROBERT FitzErneis**.

6. **PHILIPPA d'Alençon** (-before 1223). The primary source which confirms her parentage and three marriages has not yet been identified. m firstly as his second wife, **WILLIAM de Roumare Earl of Lincoln**, son of WILLIAM de Roumare & his wife Agnès d'Aumâle (-[1198], bur [Revesby]). m secondly **GUILLAUME Malet de Granville**. m thirdly (before Oct 1215) as his [first] wife[258], **GUILLAUME de Préaux** (-1223).

Chapter 3. SEIGNEURS d'AUBIGNY

GUILLAUME d'Aubigny, son of ---. 1056. Seigneur d'Aubigny.

m (before 1048) ---, sister of GRIMAUD de Plessis, daughter of ---. The primary source which confirms her marriage has not yet been identified.

Guillaume & his wife had three children:

1. **ROGER d'Aubigny**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. 1084. m **AMICE**, daughter of ---. Henry I King of England confirmed donations of property to the abbey of Holy Trinity, Lessay by "*Roger de Albineio and Amicia his wife with the consent of their sons William and Nigel*" by charter dated 1126[259]. "*Wilielmus comes Sussexiæ*" confirmed donations to Boxgrove Priory by his predecessors "*Rogerus de Albineio, et Willelmus Pincerna...et Willielmi patris mei filii reginæ Aeliz, et Matildis matris meæ*" to Boxgrove Priory by undated charter, which names "*domina Avicia, uxor Rogeri de Albineio...et filiorum suorum Willielmi et Nigelli*"[260]. Roger & his wife had four children:
 - a) **RUALOC d'Aubigny** (-after 1084). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
 - b) **WILLIAM "Pincerna" d'Aubigny** (-1139). Henry I King of England confirmed donations of property to the abbey of Holy Trinity, Lessay by "*Roger de Albineio and Amicia his wife with the consent of their sons William and Nigel*" by charter dated 1126[261]. "...*Willelmo de Albineyo pincerna et Nigello de Albineyo frater suo...*" witnessed the charter of Henry I King of England dated 2 Feb [1111/16] under which the king donated the manor of "*Winterworda*" to the archbishop of Rouen[262]. Brother of Nigel d'Aubigny, according to Orderic Vitalis he remained loyal to King Henry I during the rebellion of 1118[263]. He distinguished himself at the battle of Tinchebrai 1106[264]. He was in Norfolk during the reign of King William II. Lord of Old Buckenham, Norfolk. He was Master Butler ["Pincerna"] of the household of King Henry I. m **MAUD Bigod**, daughter of ROGER le Bigod & his second wife Alice [Adelisia] de Tosny (-[1121/33]). "*Willielmus de Albeneyo, pincerna Henrici regis Anglorum*" donated property to Wymondham priory, assisted by "*uxoris suæ Matilidis filiæ...Rogeri Bigot*" by undated charter, witnessed by "*fili...eiusdem Willielmi, Nigellus et Oliverus*"[265]. William & his wife had five children:
 - i) **WILLIAM d'Aubigny** (after 1100-Waverley Abbey 12 Oct 1176, bur Wymondham, Norfolk). A memorandum of the foundation of Wymondham Priory records that "*Willielmus de Albaneio, pincerna regis Henrici*" had "*unum filium Willielmum comitem Arundeliæ*"[266]. He was created Earl of Arundel in [1138/39].
 - **EARLS of ARUNDEL**.
 - ii) **NELE [Nigel] d'Aubigny**. "*Willielmus de Albeneyo, pincerna Henrici regis Anglorum*" donated property to Wymondham priory, assisted by "*uxoris suæ*"

- Matilidis filia...Rogeri Bigot* by undated charter, witnessed by *"filii...eiusdem Willielmi, Nigellus et Oliverus"*[267].
- iii) **OLIVER d'Aubigny** . *"Willielmus de Albeneyo, pincerna Henrici regis Anglorum"* donated property to Wymondham priory, assisted by *"uxoris suæ Matilidis filia...Rogeri Bigot"* by undated charter, witnessed by *"filii...eiusdem Willielmi, Nigellus et Oliverus"*[268].
 - iv) **ROLAND d'Aubigny** . The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
 - v) **OLIVA d'Aubigny** (-bur Boxgrove Priory). *"Willielmus Cicestriae comes"* donated property *"ecclesiae de Bisintona quam Radulphus de Haia dedit ecclesiae sanctae Trinitatis"* to Boxgrove Priory, dated the day *"ipse Radulphus"* was betrothed to *"uxorem suam Olivam sororem...meam"*, subscribed by *"Radulfus filius Savari..."*[269]. *"Willielmus comes Arundell"* donated property *"Bessesola...[et] Winkingas"* to Boxgrove Priory, for the souls of *"Adelizæ reginæ...Olivæ sororis meæ, et Olyvæ filia meæ, et Agathæ, quæ ibi iacent"*, by undated charter, witnessed by *"Godfridus filius comitis"*[270]. Her brother settled dower in Sussex on her[271]. m **RALPH de La Haye** of Halnaker, Sussex, son of **ROBERT de La Haye** & his wife Muriel of Lincoln.
- c) **NELE [Nigel] d'Aubigny** (-21 or 26 Nov 1129). Henry I King of England confirmed donations of property to the abbey of Holy Trinity, Lessay by *"Roger de Albineio and Amicia his wife with the consent of their sons William and Nigel"* by charter dated 1126[272]. *"...Willelmo de Albineyo pincerna et Nigello de Albineyo frater suo..."* witnessed the charter of Henry I King of England dated 2 Feb [1111/16] under which the king donated the manor of *"Winterworda"* to the archbishop of Rouen[273]. Henry I King of England granted him Montbrai, in Normandy, the forfeited lands of Robert de Mowbray Earl of Northumberland[274]. He repudiated his first wife after the death of her brother Gilbert de Laigle[275]. m firstly (after 1107, repudiated) as her second husband, **MATHILDE de Laigle**, former wife of **ROBERT de Mowbray Earl of Northumberland**, daughter of **RICHER de l'Aigle** & his wife Judith of Chester (-[after Oct 1155][276]). She is named and her parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who also records her first marriage[277]. Her second marriage took place with the dispensation of Pope Paschal II, granted although her first husband was still living[278]. m secondly (Jun 1118) **GUNDRED de Gournay**, daughter of **GERARD de Gournay** & his wife Edith de Warenne (-after 1155). She is named as second wife of Nigel d'Aubigny by Orderic Vitalis, who also specifies that she was the sister of Hugues de Gournay[279]. An undated charter notes the donation of *"Hospitale Sancti Michaelis Archangel"* to Whitby Monastery, at the request of *"Dominam Gundredam uxorem Nigelli de Albin"* for the soul of *"Rogerio de Moubray filio eorum"*[280]. Nele & his second wife had [two] children:
- i) **ROGER de Mowbray** (-[late 1187/1188], bur Tyre). Guillaume de Jumièges names Roger de Mowbray as son of Nigel d'Aubigny and Gundred[281].
- **EARLS of NORFOLK. MOWBRAY.**
 - ii) [282]**[HUMPHREY** (-before 1129). Nephew of William "Pincerna", although his father's name is not known. m ---, daughter of **ALAN** of Lincoln.]
- d) son . m ---.
- i) **SAMSON de Albin** . Chaplain to his uncle Nigel de Albin[283]. *"Rogerus de Moubray"* donated property to Newburgh Abbey, for the soul of *"patris mei Nigelli et matris meæ Gundredæ...et uxoris meæ Adeliz"*, by undated charter witnessed by *"Samsone de Albineio"*[284]. *"Rogerus de Mowbray"* donated property to Newburgh Abbey, with the consent of *"Sampsone de Albeneio"* to whom *"Nigellus pater meus"* had granted the property in question, by undated charter[285]. *"S de Albinneio"* donated property to

Newburgh Abbey, for the soul of "*Nigelli de Albinneio*", by undated charter which names "*Rogerus filius meus*"[286]. m ---. The name of Samson's wife is not known. Samson & his wife had one child:

- (a) **ROGER de Albini** . "*S de Albinneio*" donated property to Newburgh Abbey, for the soul of "*Nigelli de Albinneio*", by undated charter which names "*Rogerus filius meus*"[287].

2. **NELE [Nigel] d'Aubigny** of Cainhoe (-[1100]). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. m **AMICE de Ferrers**, daughter of HENRY de Ferrers & his wife Bertha ---. "*Robertus comes junior de Ferariis*" confirmed donations to Tutbury by "*avus meus Henricus...Egenulfus patruus meus...Robertus pater meus*", naming "*Nigellus de Albinaco et Amicia filia avi mei*"[288]. Nele & his wife had two children:

- a) **HENRY de Albini** (-after 1130). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. He succeeded his father in [1100] at Cainhoe. "*Henricus de Albineio et domina Cecilia uxor eius*" donated property to Sopwell monastery by undated charter[289]. He was a benefactor of Abingdon Abbey in 1107 and made a grant to Thetford attested by his sister Adelisa[290]. [291]m **CECILIA de Chaorces**, daughter of PATRICK de Chaorces [Sourches-en-Maine] & his wife Mathilde de Hesdin. "*Henricus de Albineio et domina Cecilia uxor eius*" donated property to Sopwell monastery by undated charter[292]. "*Robertus de Albeneio*" founded "*cellæ de Moddry*" (later known as Beaulieu) by undated charter which names "*Henricus de Albineio, pater huius Roberti...et mater sua Secilia...Nigellus frater suus*"[293]. Henry & his wife had three children:

- i) **ROBERT de Albini** (-1191). He succeeded his father before [1140/46] when he gave the hermitage of Modry to St Albans[294]. "*Robertus de Albeneio*" founded "*cellæ de Moddry*" (later known as Beaulieu) by undated charter which names "*Henricus de Albineio, pater huius Roberti...et mater sua Secilia...Nigellus frater suus*"[295]. m ---. The name of Robert's wife is not known. Robert & his wife had one child:

- (a) **ROBERT de Albini** (-before 5 Nov 1226). "*Robertus filius Roberti de Albineio*" confirmed donations of property to Sopwell monastery by "*Henricus avus meus sive Robertus pater meus*" by undated charter, witnessed by "*Nigello de Albineio, Willielmo fratre eius*"[296]. m ---. The name of Robert's wife is not known. Robert & his wife had four children:

- (1) **ROBERT de Albini** (-1233).
- (2) **JOAN de Albini** . m --- de Beauchamp .
- (3) **ISABEL de Albini** .
- (4) **ASCELINA de Albini** . m --- de Saint-Amand .

- ii) **NIGEL de Albini** . "*Robertus de Albeneio*" founded "*cellæ de Moddry*" (later known as Beaulieu) by undated charter which names "*Henricus de Albineio, pater huius Roberti...et mater sua Secilia...Nigellus frater suus*"[297].

- iii) **AMICIA de Albini** . "*Robertus de Albineio et Cecilia mater sua*" donated property to Sopwell monastery when "*Amiciam puellam, sororem ipsius Roberti et Cecilie filiam*" became a nun there, by undated charter which also names "*Henricus de Albineio pater Amicie*"[298]. A nun at Sopwell after 1140[299].

- b) **ADELISA de Albini** . She, her husband and their son Hugh made a grant to Thetford priory, mentioned in a confirmation charter of King Henry II dated [1160], and as "*Adelisa de Albeni*" making another grant to Thetford so that she could be buried there. She was mentioned as sister of Henry in his grant to Thetford[300]. m **RICHARD FitzOsbert** .

3. **RICHARD** . "*Nigellus de Albeneyo*" donated property to "*domino Richardo fratri meo abbati de S. Albano*" by undated charter dated to the reign of William I King of England[301]. Abbot of St Alban.

Chapter 4. SEIGNEURS d'AUFFAY (SAINT-VALÉRY)

GILBERT, son of --- . Avocat de Saint-Valéry .

m **PAPIA**, illegitimate daughter of **RICHARD I** Comte [de Normandie] & his mistress --- ([1000/05]-). Guillaume de Jumièges records that Duke Richard had two daughters by his concubines but does not name them[302]. It is not certain that Papia, wife of Gilbert de Saint-Valéry, was the daughter of Richard I. Orderic Vitalis names her father "*Duke Richard*", although it is not clear from the text to which duke Richard he refers, and confirms her name Papia in a different passage[303]. The second passage elaborates that Papia was daughter of "*Ricardi iunioris ducis Normannorum*". Some authors have taken this to refer to Duke Richard III, presumably inspired by Robert de Torigny who names "*Papiam uxorem Walteri de Sancto Walerico et Aeliz uxorem Ranulfi vicecomitis de Baioeis*" as the two daughters of Duke Richard III[304]. This is, however, chronologically impossible assuming that it is correct, as asserted by Orderic Vitalis[305], that Papia's grandson, Richard de Heugleville, helped Guillaume II Duke of Normandy in the 1054 rebellion when he was already old enough for Geoffroy de Neufmarché to be his son-in-law. Neither of the passages in Orderic Vitalis names Papia's mother. It is tempting to imagine that she was Duke Richard II's second wife of the same name. However, it is also chronologically inconsistent with the 1054 references to Papia's grandson for Papia to have been the daughter of duke Richard II. Assuming that all this speculation is correct, Papia must have been born in the early years of the 11th century and therefore she must have been the daughter of Richard I.

Gilbert & his wife had one child:

1. **BERNARD de Saint-Valéry** . Orderic Vitalis names him, gives his parentage, and names his two sons[306]. m ---. The name of Bernard's wife is not known. Bernard & his wife had two children:
 - a) **GAUTHIER de Saint-Valéry** . Orderic Vitalis names him and his father²⁹⁷. William of Tyre names "*Walterius de Sancto Valerius Bernardusque filius eius*" among those present at the capture of Nikaia in 1097[307]. m ---. The name of Gauthier's wife is not known. Gauthier & his wife had one child:
 - i) **BERNARD de Saint-Valéry** . William of Tyre names "*Walterius de Sancto Valerius Bernardusque filius eius*" among those present at the capture of Nikaia in 1097[308]. Orderic Vitalis also names him as son of Gauthier, with whom he was present at the capture of Nikaia in 1097[309].
 - b) **RICHARD de Saint-Valéry** . Orderic Vitalis names him and his father, specifying that he "*for many years fought for the duke of Normandy his great uncle*" who arranged his marriage[310]. Orderic also says that Richard established "*a borough on the Scie, in the place formerly called Isneauville, which he named Auffay*". He supported Guillaume II Duke of Normandy against the rebellion of Guillaume d'Arques in [1054][311]. m as her second husband, **ADA**, widow of **HERLUIN de Heugleville**, daughter of ---. She is named wife of Richard by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her father³⁰². Richard & his wife had two children:
 - i) **GILBERT d'Auffay** . He is named as son of Richard by Orderic Vitalis, who also names his wife, father-in-law, and their three children[312].
- [see below](#).
 - ii) **ADA de Heugleville** . She is named as daughter of Richard by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her husband who helped his father-in-law during the

rebellion of Guillaume d'Arques[313]. m (before 1054) GEOFFROY de Neufmarché, son of THURKILL de Neufmarché & his wife ---.

GILBERT d'Auffay, son of RICHARD de Heugleville & his wife Ada --- . He is named as son of Richard by Orderic Vitalis, who also names his wife, father-in-law, and their three children[314]. He helped his "*consanguineus*" William I King of England pacify the country after the 1066 invasion, but refused offers of estates in England and returned to Normandy[315].

m BEATRIX, daughter of CHRISTIAN de Valenciennes & his wife --- (-4 Jan ----[3 years after her husband])[316]. She is named wife of Gilbert by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her father and specifies that she was "*consobrina*" of Queen Mathilde[317], although this relationship has not been traced.

Gilbert & his wife had three children:

1. **GAUTHIER d'Auffay** (-27 May ----[3 years after his wife])[318]. He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis[319], who in a later passage says that he was "*handsome but lacking in wisdom...easily dominated by Godmund and other false teachers...[and] dissipated his inheritance*"[320]. m AVISE, daughter of HERBRAND de Sauqueville & his wife --- (-22 Feb ----). She is named as wife of Gauthier by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her father and specifies that she was "*a beautiful and persuasive wife*" who, with the help of her brothers Jordan, Guillaume and Robert, restrained the folly of her husband, with whom she lived for 15 years[321]. Gauthier & his wife had twelve children:
 - a) **RICHARD d'Auffay** . He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who specifies that he and his three brothers were taken into the wardship of Henry I King of England after their father's death, before they were transferred to their uncle Jordan de Sauqueville. He says that Richard died aged 12 four years after being transferred to the wardship of his uncle[322].
 - b) **JORDAN d'Auffay** . He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who specifies that he succeeded in his father's inheritance on the death of his older brother. King Henry I gave him Norton Ferris in Kilminster, Somerset on his marriage[323]. m (after 1121) **JULIANA**, daughter of GODESCHALK & his wife -- -. She is named as the wife of Jordan by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her father, specifies that she came to England with Queen Adelisa from the region of Louvain, and that the marriage was arranged by Henry I King of England[324]. Jordan & his wife had one child:
 - i) **RICHARD d'Auffay** . The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. m ---. The name of Richard's wife is not known. Richard & his wife had one child:
 - (a) **JEAN d'Auffay** . The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
 - c) **GAUTHIER d'Auffay** . He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis. He is called *consanguineus* of Roger son of Richard [de Clare] by Orderic Vitalis[325], but this relationship has not been traced.
 - d) **ELIAS d'Auffay** . He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis.
 - e) eight other children . According to Orderic Vitalis, the couple had twelve children, but only four survived their father.
2. **HUGUES d'Auffay** . He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis[326]. Monk at Saint-Evroul.
3. **BEATRIX d'Auffay** . She is named and her parentage given by Orderic Vitalis[327].

Chapter 5. SIRES et COMTES d'AUMÂLE

The lordship of Aumâle was located in the extreme north-east corner of the duchy of Normandy just south of the county of Eu. It passed to the family of the Comtes de Ponthieu following the marriage of Berthe, heiress of Aumâle, to Hugues de Ponthieu (see Part A.). Their son Enguerrand was Sire d'Aumâle as well as Comte de Montreuil. On his death in 1053, his widow Adelais, illegitimate daughter of Robert II Duke of Normandy, styled herself as countess, but applied the title to the territory of Aumâle rather than Montreuil, apparently without any formal regrant. Adelais brought the new "county" to her third husband Eudes Comte de Troyes, who was disinherited of his paternal inheritance and sought refuge in Normandy where he and his descendants were accepted as counts of Aumâle as vassals of the dukes (see Part B.). The king of France captured the castle of Aumâle in 1196, and awarded the title to Renaud de Dammartin Comte de Boulogne in Dec 1204.

A. SIRES d'AUMÂLE

1. **GUERINFRID**, son of ---. **Sire d'Aumâle**. The foundation charter of Saint-Martin d'Auchy narrates the church's foundation by "*Guerinfrido qui condidit castellum...Albamarla*" and names "*Engueranni consulis qui filius fuit Berte supradicti Guerinfridi filie et Adelidis comitisse uxoris sue sororis...Willelmi Regis Anglorum*" and "*Addelidis comitissa supradicti Engueranni et supradicte Adelidis filia...Judita comitissa domine supradicte filia*"[328]. m ---. The name of Guerinfrid's wife is not known. Guerinfrid & his wife had one child:
 - a) **BERTHE d'Aumâle**. The foundation charter of Saint-Martin d'Auchy narrates the church's foundation by "*Guerinfrido qui condidit castellum...Albamarla*" and names "*Engueranni consulis qui filius fuit Berte supradicti Guerinfridi filie et Adelidis comitisse uxoris sue sororis...Willelmi Regis Anglorum*"[329]. m **HUGUES de Ponthieu**, son of **ENGUERRAND Comte** [de Ponthieu] & his wife Aleida [van Westfriesland] (-killed 20 Nov 1052, bur Saint-Riquier). Comte de Montreuil. Their children inherited Aumâle.

B. COMTES d'AUMÂLE (BLOIS-CHAMPAGNE)

EUDES de Troyes, son of **ETIENNE I Comte de Troyes** [Blois] & his wife Adela --- (-after [1115/18]). "*Odo puer nepos comiti Tethberti*" witnessed a charter dated to [6 Dec 1047/31 Aug 1055] under which the canons of St Maurice d'Angers temporarily relinquished certain rights in the church of Joué[330]. He succeeded his father in [1048] as **Comte de Troyes**. He succeeded as **Comte d'Aumâle**, *de iure uxoris*. He was disinherited before 1071 and sought refuge in Normandy. He was granted the lordship of Holderness in [1087] by William I King of England, following the forfeiture of Drogo de La Beuvrière[331]. Florence of Worcester records that "*comitem Odonem de Campania...Stephani patrem*" was imprisoned in [1096] for his part in the conspiracy which planned to place his son on the English throne[332]. He lost the lordship of Holderness. He is referred to as "*comes Odo*" in the Lindsey survey 1115/18. m ([1060]) as her third husband, **ADELAIS de Normandie**, widow firstly of **ENGUERRAND [III] Comte de Montreuil** Sire d'Aumâle and secondly of **LAMBERT de Boulogne Comte de Lens**, illegitimate daughter of **ROBERT II Duke of Normandy** & his mistress --- (-[1082/84]). Robert de Torigny names "*Aeliz*" as the daughter of Duke Robert II

"*de alia concubina*" from Herleve[333]. The foundation charter of Saint-Martin d'Auchy names "*Engueranni consulis qui filius fuit Berte supradicti Guerinfridi filie et Adelidis comitisse uxoris sue sororis...Willelmi Regis Anglorum*"[334]. She retained the title **Comtesse d'Aumâle** after her first marriage. Her second marriage is deduced from the same charter of Saint-Martin d'Auchy which also names "*Judita comitissa domine supradicte filia*"[335]. Orderic Vitalis calls her "*the king's sister*" when referring to her marriage to Eudes Comte de Troyes[336].

Comte Eudes III & his wife had one child:

1. **ETIENNE de Troyes** (before 1070-before 1130, maybe [1127]). Albert of Aix names "*Stephanus de Albemarla filius Udonis comitis de Campania*" among those present with Adhémar Bishop of Le Puy on the First Crusade[337]. He succeeded his mother in [1082/84] as **Comte d'Aumâle**. Florence of Worcester records that "*Northymbrensis comes Rotbertus de Mulbrei et Willelmus de Owe*" conspired against William II King of England in [1095], planning to place "*filium amitæ illius Stephanus de Albamarno*" on the English throne[338]. William of Tyre names Etienne Comte d'Albemarle among those who left on the First Crusade in 1096 with Robert Count of Flanders[339]. He was granted the lordship of Holderness in 1102. Orderic Vitalis reports that he supported Baudouin VII Count of Flanders and Guillaume "Clito" de Normandie against Henry I King of England in 1118[340]. **m** (before [1100]) **HAWISE de Mortimer**, daughter of RALPH de Mortimer of Wigmore, Herefordshire & his first wife Mélisende --- (before 1088[341]-). "*Stephen count of Aumâle*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Martin-des-Champs, Paris with the consent of "*Hauisa his wife and her father Ralf de Mortuomari*" for the souls of "*...Milesenda his wife deceased*" by charter dated to [1100][342]. Comte Etienne & his wife had [seven] children:

- a) **GUILLAUME "le Gros" d'Aumâle** (-20 Aug 1179, Abbey of Thornton, co Lincoln). A manuscript genealogy of the Comtes d'Aumâle names "*Willielmus le Groos*" as son of "*Stephani filii Odonis*"[343]. He succeeded his father as **Comte d'Aumâle**, Lord of Holderness. "*Gulielmus comes Albemarliæ*" founded Melsa Abbey, for the soul of "*fratris mei Hingeram*", by undated charter witnessed by "*Hingeram fratre comitis*"[344]. He was created Earl of Yorkshire by King Stephen in 1138, after distinguishing himself at the battle of the Standard. A manuscript narrating the foundation of Thornton Abbey records that it was founded in 1139 by "*Willielmus Grose comes Albermarliæ*", and that "*cognati sui Wallevi, prioris de Kyrkham...fratris Simonis comitis Northamptoniæ*" arranged the arrival of the first monks[345]. The relationship between the two was through Judith de Lens, maternal grandmother of Waltheof, who was uterine sister of Guillaume's father. He founded the abbey of Meaux, Yorkshire in 1150. **m** **CICELY Lady of Skipton**, daughter of WILLIAM FitzDuncan of Scotland & his second wife Alice Lady of Skipton (-before 1190). The *Cronicon Cumbriæ* names "*prima...Cecilia...secunda Amabilla...tertia Alicia*" as the three daughters of "*Willielmus*", son of "*Doncani comes de Murrayse*", and his wife Alice, adding that Cicely received the honor of Skipton and married "*Willielmo le Grossus comiti Albemarliæ*"[346]. Comte Guillaume & his wife had one child:

- i) **HAWISE d'Aumâle** (-11 Mar 1214). The *Cronicon Cumbriæ* names "*Hawysiam*" as the child of "*Willielmus Grossus comes Albemarliæ*" and his wife, adding that he was succeeded by "*Willielmus de Fortibus comes Albemarliæ*", in turn succeeded by "*alter Willielmus de Fortibus*", and the latter by "*Avelina*" who married "*Edmondo fratri domini Regis E*" and died childless[347]. She succeeded her father in 1179 as **Ctss d'Aumâle** and Lady of Holderness. Robert of Torigny records the marriage of "*Guillermus comes de Magnavilla*" and "*filia Willermi comitis Albæ Marlæ*" together with the county of Aumâle in 1179[348]. "*Hawisia comitissa Albemarlæ*" donated property to Garendon Abbey, for the soul of "*domini mei Willielmi de Mandevill comitis Essex*", by undated charter which refers to "*post mortem domini mei Baldewini de Betunia...Willielmi comitis Albemarle patris mei*"[349]. **m** firstly (Pleshy, Essex 14 Jan 1180) **WILLIAM de Mandeville**

Earl of Essex, son of GEOFFREY de Mandeville Earl of Essex & his wife Rohese de Vere (-[Rouen/Gisors/Le Vaudreuil] Normandy 14 Nov 1189, bur Abbey of Mortemer). He succeeded as **Comte d'Aumâle** in 1180, *de iure uxoris*. **m secondly** (after 3 Jul 1190) **GUILLAUME de Forz**, son of --- (-1195). He succeeded as **Comte d'Aumâle**, *de iure uxoris*. **m thirdly** (before Jul 1196) **BAUDOUIN de Béthune** Seigneur de Choques [en-Artois], son of ROBERT "le Roux" Seigneur de Béthune & his wife Adélaïde de Saint-Pol (-Burstwick, Holderness 13 or 14 Oct 1212, bur Abbey of Meaux[350]). He succeeded as **Comte d'Aumâle** in [1195/96], *de iure uxoris*.

- b) **ENGUERRAND d'Aumâle** (-after 1150). "*Gulielmus comes Albemarliæ*" founded Melsa Abbey, for the soul of "*fratris mei Hingeram*", by undated charter witnessed by "*Hingeram fratre comitis*"[351].
- c) [---.] **m** ---. One child:
 - i) **EUPHEMIA**. Her origin is indicated by the charter dated to [1150/60] under which "*W. comes Albemarle*" granted property to "*Eufemie nepti mee uxori Roberti de Brus*"[352]. Domesday Descendants speculates that she was the daughter of Guillaume's brother Enguerrand[353], but there must be numerous other possibilities to explain the relationship. In particular there seems no reason to choose one of his brothers over any of the others. "*Robertus de Brus*" notified his donation to the hospital of St Peter, York by charter dated to [1150/70], witnessed by "*domina Eufemia...*"[354]. **m** **ROBERT de Brus Lord of Annandale**, son of ROBERT de Brus Lord of Skelton and Annandale & his first wife Agnes de Payanell.]
- d) **ETIENNE d'Aumâle** (-after 1150). "*Gulielmus comes Albemarliæ*" donated property to Melsa Abbey, for the souls of "*Hingeram fratris mei et Stephani*"[355]. This document does not state that Etienne was another brother of Guillaume but this is implied from the text.
- e) daughter. A manuscript history of the foundation of Melsa Abbey records that "*Willielmus*" had "*sorores quatuor, filias Stephani*" who married "*una...vicedomino de Pynkeney, altera...vicedomino de Verberay, tertia...Bertanno de Brikebet, quarta Willielmo de Romare et postea Petro de Brus*"[356]. **m** **RICHARD de Gerberoy**, son of ---.
- f) **ADELISE d'Aumâle** (-before [1168][357]). A manuscript history of the foundation of Melsa Abbey records that "*Willielmus*" had "*sorores quatuor, filias Stephani*" who married "*una...vicedomino de Pynkeney, altera...vicedomino de Verberay, tertia...Bertanno de Brikebet, quarta Willielmo de Romare et postea Petro de Brus*"[358]. "*Adeliza daughter of [Stephen] count Albemaris*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Sauveur-le-Vicomte for the souls of "*Engelger her husband and Robert Bertrand her son*" by charter dated to [1151/77][359]. **m firstly** **ROBERT Bertrand** Seigneur de Briquebec. **m secondly** as his second wife, **INGELGER de Bohun**, son of RICHARD de Meri & his wife Lucy --- (-[1168]).
- g) **MATHILDE d'Aumâle** (-after [1160/65]). A manuscript history of the foundation of Melsa Abbey records that "*Willielmus*" had "*sorores quatuor, filias Stephani*" who married "*una...vicedomino de Pynkeney, altera...vicedomino de Verberay, tertia...Bertanno de Brikebet, quarta Willielmo de Romare et postea Petro de Brus*"[360]. She is named in her husband's [1160/65] grant to Southwick Priory for the souls of his and her parents[361]. **m** **GERARD de Pinkeny** [Pecquigny] Vidame d'Amiens, son of [GERARD de Pecquigny, Vidame d'Amiens & his wife -] (-[1178]). He appears to have acquired land at Wymering, Hampshire in part through his marriage[362].
- h) **AGNES d'Aumâle**. A manuscript history of the foundation of Melsa Abbey records that "*Willielmus*" had "*sorores quatuor, filias Stephani*" who married

"una...vicedomino de Pynkeney, altera...vicedomino de Verberay, tertia...Bertanno de Brikebet, quarta Willielmo de Romare et postea Petro de Brus"[363]. m firstly **ADAM de Brus**, son of ROBERT de Brus Lord of Skelton and Annandale & his first wife Agnes de Payanell (-1143). He succeeded his father in 1141 as Lord of Skelton. m secondly (after 1143) **WILLIAM de Roumare**, son of WILLIAM Seigneur de Roumare & his wife Hawise de Reviars (-1151).

C. COMTES d'AUMÂLE (FORZ)

1. **GUILLAUME de Forz** (-1195). Seigneur de Forz, en Poitou. He succeeded as **Comte d'Aumâle**, *de iure uxoris*. "*Willielmus de Forz comes Albemarlæ*" confirmed the donations to Pontefract Priory made by "*domina Aaliz de Rumell*" by undated charter, witnessed by "*Willielmo Britone tunc dapifero, Willielmo Painel...*"[364]. He accompanied Richard I King of England on crusade[365]. m (after 3 Jul 1190) as her second husband, **HAWISE Ctss d'Aumâle**, widow of **WILLIAM de Mandeville Earl of Essex**, daughter of GUILLAUME "le Gros" Comte d'Aumâle, Lord of Holderness & his wife Cicely Lady of Skipton [Scotland] (-11 Mar 1214). Robert of Torigny records the marriage of "*Guillermus comes de Magnavilla*" and "*filia Willermi comitis Albæ Marlæ*" together with the county of Aumâle in 1179[366]. The *Cronicon Cumbriæ* names "*Hawysiam*" as the child of "*Willielmus Grossus comes Albemarlæ*" and his wife, adding that he was succeeded by "*Willielmus de Fortibus comes Albemarlæ*", in turn succeeded by "*alter Willielmus de Fortibus*", and the latter by "*Avelina*" who married "*Edmondo fratri domini Regis E*" and died childless[367]. She married thirdly (before Jul 1196) **Baudouin de Bethune** Seigneur de Choques [en-Artois], who succeeded as Comte d'Aumâle [1195/96], *de iure uxoris*. "*Hawisia comitissa Albemarlæ*" donated property to Garendon Abbey, for the soul of "*domini mei Willielmi de Mandevill comitis Essex*", by undated charter which refers to "*post mortem domini mei Baldewini de Betunia...Willielmi comitis Albemarle patris mei*"[368]. The king of France captured the castle of Aumâle in 1196, and gave the title to Renaud de Dammartin Comte de Boulogne in Dec 1204. Guillaume & his wife had one child:
 - a) **WILLIAM de Forz** (-29 Mar 1241). The *Cronicon Cumbriæ* names "*Hawysiam*" as the child of "*Willielmus Grossus comes Albemarlæ*" and his wife, adding that he was succeeded by "*Willielmus de Fortibus comes Albemarlæ*", in turn succeeded by "*alter Willielmus de Fortibus*", and the latter by "*Avelina*" who married "*Edmondo fratri domini Regis E*" and died childless[369]. Lord of Holderness. He succeeded as titular Comte d'Aumâle. "*Willielmus comes de Albamare filius Hawisæ comitissæ de Albamare*" donated property to Garendon Abbey by undated charter[370]. He was one of the 25 conservators of Magna Carta[371]. He died in the Mediterranean[372]. m (1214) **AVELINE de Montfichet**, daughter of RICHARD de Montfichet, of Stansted, Essex & his wife Milicent --- (-[Nov] 1239, bur Thornton Abbey). Matthew of Paris records the death in 1239 of "*Aveline de Forz Ctss d'Aumâle*"[373]. A manuscript history of the foundation of Melsa Abbey records that "*Willielmum de Forz secundum*" married "*Avelinam...filiam...Ricardi de Munfichet*"[374]. William & his wife had one child:
 - i) **WILLIAM de Forz** (-Amiens 23 May 1260). The *Cronicon Cumbriæ* names "*Hawysiam*" as the child of "*Willielmus Grossus comes Albemarlæ*" and his wife, adding that he was succeeded by "*Willielmus de Fortibus comes Albemarlæ*", in turn succeeded by "*alter Willielmus de Fortibus*", and the latter by "*Avelina*" who married "*Edmondo fratri domini Regis E*" and died childless[375]. "*W filio comitis de Aubemarlæ*" is named as son-in-law of Alan of Galloway by Matthew of Paris, who does not name his

wife[376]. Lord of Holderness. He succeeded as titular Comte d'Aumâle. The *Annales Londonienses* record the death in 1260 of "*comes Albemarlæ...in transmarinis partibus*"[377]. **m firstly** (before Apr 1236) **CHRISTIAN of Galloway**, daughter of ALAN Lord of Galloway & his second wife Margaret of Scotland (-shortly before 29 Jul 1246). Matthew of Paris records the death in 1246 of "*comitissa quoque Albemarlæ filia Alani de Galeweia sororque comitisse Wintoniæ*"[378]. **m secondly** (1248) **ISABEL de Reviers**, daughter of BALDWIN de Reviers Earl of Devon & his wife Amice de Clare (Jul 1237-Stockwell, Surrey 10 Nov 1293, bur Breamore Priory, Hants). The *Fundationis et Fundatorum Historia* of Ford Abbey names "*Baldwinum quintum postea comitum et Isabellam Albermarliæ*" as the children of "*Baldwinum quartum*" & his wife, adding that Isabel succeeded after the death of her brother without children but also died childless[379]. The Annals of Tewkesbury record the marriage in 1248 of "*filia comitis Devonix*" to "*comiti de Aubemarle*"[380]. "*Isabella de Fortibus comitissa de Albemarle et Devonix, ac domina Insulæ*" donated property to Quarr Abbey, for the soul of "*domini mei Willielmi de Fortibus comitis Albemarlæ*", by undated charter[381]. William & his second wife had five children:

- (a) JOHN de Forez (-before 11 Aug 1260). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
- (b) THOMAS de Forz (9 Sep 1253-before 6 Apr 1269, bur Black Friars Church, Stamford, Lincs). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
- (c) WILLIAM de Forz (-Oxford, bur Black Friars Church, Oxford). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
- (d) AVICE (-before 6 Apr 1269, bur [Abbey de Meaux]). The primary source which confirms her parentage has not yet been identified.
- (e) **AVELINE de Forz** (Burstwick, Yorks 20 Jan 1259-10 Nov 1274, bur Westminster Abbey). The *Cronicon Cumbriæ* names "*Hawysiam*" as the child of "*Willielmus Grossus comes Albemarlæ*" and his wife, adding that he was succeeded by "*Willielmus de Fortibus comes Albemarlæ*", in turn succeeded by "*alter Willielmus de Fortibus*", and the latter by "*Avelina*" who married "*Edmondo fratri domini Regis E*" and died childless[382]. The Continuator of Florence of Worcester records the marriage "*VI Id Apr*" of "*Eadmundus filius Henrici regis*" and "*filiam et hæredem comitis Aubemarlæ*" at Westminster[383]. The Continuator of Florence of Worcester records the death in 1274 of "*Avelina uxor domini Eadmundi regis filii comitissa Aubemarlæ*"[384]. The Chronicle of Thomas Wykes records the death "*circa festum Sancti Martini*" in 1274 of "*uxor domini Edmundi fratris...regis nostri*"[385]. **m** (contract 6 Apr 1269, Westminster Abbey 8/9 Apr 1269) as his first wife, **EDMUND "Crouchback/Gibbosus" of England Earl of Lancaster**, son of HENRY III King of England & his wife Eléonore de Provence (London 16 Jan 1245-Bayonne 5 Jun 1296, bur Westminster Abbey).

D. COMTE d'AUMÂLE (BETHUNE)

1. **ROBERT "le Roux" de Béthune** . Seigneur de Béthune. **m ADELAIDE de Saint-Pol**, daughter of ---. The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. Robert & his wife had one child:
 - a) **BAUDOUIN de Béthune** (-Burstwick, Holderness 13 or 14 Oct 1212, bur Abbey of Meaux[386]). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. Seigneur de Choques [en-Artois]. He succeeded as **Comte d'Aumâle** in [1195/96], *de iure uxoris*. The king of France captured the castle of Aumâle in 1196, and gave the title to Renaud de Dammartin Comte de Boulogne in Dec 1204. The Annals of Waverley record the death in 1213 of "*Baldwinus comes de Aubemare*"[387]. **m** (before Jul 1196) as her third husband, **HAWISE Ctss d'Aumâle**, widow firstly of **WILLIAM de Mandeville Earl of Essex** and secondly of **GUILLAUME de Forz Comte d'Aumâle**, daughter of GUILLAUME "le Gros" Comte d'Aumâle, Lord of Holderness & his wife Cicely Lady of Skipton [Scotland] (-11 Mar 1214). Robert of Torigny records the marriage of "*Guillermus comes de Magnavilla*" and "*filia Willermi comitis Albæ Marlæ*" together with the county of Aumâle in 1179[388]. The *Cronicon Cumbriæ* names "*Hawysiam*" as the child of "*Willielmus Grossus comes Albemarlæ*" and his wife, adding that he was succeeded by "*Willielmus de Fortibus comes Albemarlæ*", in turn succeeded by "*alter Willielmus de Fortibus*", and the latter by "*Avelina*" who married "*Edmondo fratri domini Regis E*" and died childless[389]. "*Hawisia comitissa Albemarlæ*" donated property to Garendon Abbey, for the soul of "*domini mei Willielmi de Mandevill comitis Essex*", by undated charter which refers to "*post mortem domini mei Baldewini de Betunia...Willielmi comitis Albemarle patris mei*"[390]. Baudouin & his wife had one child:
 - i) **ALIX de Béthune** (-[1216], bur London, St Paul's Cathedral). The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. Dame de Choques. **m** (1214) as his first wife, **WILLIAM Marshal Earl of Pembroke**, son of WILLIAM Marshal Earl of Pembroke & his wife Isabel de Clare Ctss of Pembroke (Normandy [1190]-6 Apr 1231, bur 15 Apr 1231 Temple Church, London).

Chapter 6. COMTES de BAYEUX, SEIGNEURS d'IVRY

The county of Bayeux was an anomalous case in the development of counties within the territory of the duchy of Normandy. Raoul d'Ivry, uterine half-brother of Richard I Duke of Normandy, seems to have been recognised with the title count by his half-brother, which is generally applied to the castle of Bayeux which he constructed. The title, however, did not survive his death and no further counts of Bayeux are recorded.

1. **ESPERLENG de Pîtres**, son of ---. **m SPROTA**, daughter of ---. From Brittany. Sprotta was previously the concubine or wife of **Guillaume I Comte [de Normandie]**. Guillaume de Jumièges records the marriage of Sprotta and "*Asperleng*" who owned the mills in the valley of la Risle[391]. Esperling & his wife had [four or more] children:
 - a) **RAOUL d'Ivry** (-after 1011). Guillaume de Jumièges names Raoul as uterine brother of Richard Comte [de Normandie], specifying that the latter consulted him about arrangements for the succession in Normandy when dying[392]. **Comte de Bayeux**. **m AUBREE**, daughter of --- (-murdered ---). Guillaume de Jumièges records the marriage of Raoul and "*Eranberge...née dans une certaine terre du*

pays de Caux que l'on appelle Caville ou Cacheville"[393]. She is named as wife of Raoul by Orderic Vitalis, who says that she built the castle of Ivry, executed the architect Lanfred to prevent him from completing a similar construction elsewhere, attempted to expel her husband from the castle, and was killed by him[394]. Comte Raoul & his wife had five children:

- i) **HUGUES d'Ivry** (-Oct 1049). Guillaume de Jumièges names Hugues bishop of Bayeux as son of comte Raoul, when recording that the castle of Ivry was confiscated from him by Robert II Duke of Normandy[395]. Seigneur d'Ivry. Bishop of Bayeux 1015. Hugues had [two] illegitimate children by an unknown mistress or mistresses:
 - (a) **ROGER**. "*Rogerus Hugonis episcopi filius*" sold land in Blovilla and Novillula to Sainte-Trinité in an undated charter[396]. m **ODA**, daughter of ---. "*Odain uxore sua*" is named in the undated charter of "*Rogerus Hugonis episcopi filius*"[397]. Roger & his wife had two children:
 - (1) **GUILLAUME**. "*Willelmo et Hugone eorum filii*" are named in the undated charter of "*Rogerus Hugonis episcopi filius*"[398]. "*Guillelmo filio Rogerii filii Hugonis episcopi*" purchased land from "*Rodulfus de Warennia*" dated 1074[399].
 - (2) **HUGUES**. "*Willelmo et Hugone eorum filii*" are named in the undated charter of "*Rogerus Hugonis episcopi filius*"[400].
 - (b) **AUBREE**. Chibnall speculates that the grandmother of Ascelin Goël may have been the daughter of Hugues Bishop of Bayeux, which may have provided her grandson with a claim to Ivry by inheritance[401], assuming that her illegitimacy presented no obstacle. Her two marriages are shown in *Europäische Stammtafeln*[402], but the primary sources which confirm them have not yet been identified. m firstly **ROBERT d'Ivry**, son of ---. [1060]. m secondly **ALBERT de Cravent**.]
 - ii) **EMMA d'Ivry**. Guillaume de Jumièges records that one of the daughters of Raoul & his wife married Osbern de Crepon[403]. After her husband died, she became abbess of St Amand at Rouen[404]. m **OSBERN de Crepon**, son of HERFAST & his wife --- (-murdered [1040]).
 - iii) daughter. Guillaume de Jumièges records that the other (unnamed) daughter of Raoul & his wife married Richard de Belfage, naming their son Robert and recording that one of their several daughters married Hugues de Montfort[405]. m **RICHARD de Beaufour**, son of ---. Richard & his wife had [four or more] children:
 - (a) **ROBERT**.
 - (b) daughter. m as his first wife, **HUGUES [III] de Montfort**, son of HUGUES [I] de Montfort-sur-Risle & his wife --- (-1088 or after).
 - (c) daughters.
 - iv) **RAOUL d'Ivry** (-after [1020/30]). "*Hugo Baiocassine urbis episcopus et Rodulfi quondam comitis filius*" donated property to Jumièges by charter dated to [1020/30][406]. It is assumed that the donors were brothers although this is not certain.
 - v) **JEAN d'Ivry** (-1079). Brother of Hugues, according to Orderic Vitalis[407]. Bishop of Avranches 1061. The *Chronicon S. Stephani Cadomensis* records that "*Joannes filius Rodulfi comitis fratris Ricardi*" succeeded as Archbishop of Rouen in 1069, having been bishop of Avranches for seven years and three months; the same source records the death in 1079 of "*Joannes Rothomag. Archiepiscopus*"[408].
- b) daughters. Guillaume de Jumièges records that Asperleng & Sprota had several daughters "*qui dans la suite furent mariées en Normandie avec des nobles*"[409].
1. **ROBERT d'Ivry**, son of --- (-[1060] or after). m as her first husband, **AUBREE**, daughter of ---. Chibnall speculates that she may have been **Aubrée**, illegitimate daughter of Hugues d'Ivry Bishop of Bayeux & his mistress ---, which would have

provided her grandson with a claim to Ivry by inheritance[410], although this assumes that her illegitimacy presented no obstacle to such a claim. Her two marriages are shown in *Europäische Stammtafeln*[411] but the primary sources which confirm them have not yet been identified. She married secondly **Albert de Cravent**. Robert & his wife had [two] children:

- a) **ROBERT d'Ivry**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. m **HILDEBURGE de Château-Gaillard**, daughter of HERVE Seigneur de Château-Gaillard & his wife Beatrix --- (-3 Jun [1116 or after], bur Pontoise Saint-Martin). The *Vita Dominæ Hildeburgis* names "*Hildiburgis...de nobili prosapia in pago Carnotensi Castro Galardone exorta*", her parents "*pater...Herveus Castri Galardonis dominus...genetrix...Beatrix*", and her husband "*Roberto Ibriensi*", adding that she refused to remarry after her husband died[412]. "*Femina Hildeburgis de nobili prosapia in pago Carnotensi castro Galardone exorta*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Martin de Pontoise by charter dated during the reign of Philippe I King of France which names "*pater...Hervæus Castri Galardonis...dominus...genitrix...Beatrix*" and specifies that she married "*Roberto Ibriensi*" by whom she had three sons "*primus Ascelinus cognomento Goellus, secundus Willelmus...milites...tertius Robertus clericus*"[413]. "*Hildeburgis mater Goelli de Ibriaco*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Martin de Pontoise with the consent of "*Goellus...uxoremque suam Isabel filiosque suos Willelmum atque Robertum*" by charter dated [1116][414]. The former document records the death of "*Hildeburgis sanctimonialis...III Non lun*" and her burial "*in ecclesia S Martini Pontisariensis*". The *Vita Dominæ Hildeburgis* records the death "*III Non lun*" of "*Hildiburgis Sanctimonialis*" and her burial "*in ecclesia beati Martini Pontisariensis*"[415]. Robert & his wife had three children:
 - i) **ASCELIN Goël**. The *Vita Dominæ Hildeburgis* names "*primus Ascelinus cognominatus Goellus, secundus Wiltinus...[miles], tertius Roberti clericali ordine*" as the three children of "*Roberto Ibriensi*" and his wife "*Hildiburgis*"[416]. "*Primus Ascelinus cognomento Goellus, secundus Willelms...milites...tertius Robertus clericus*" are named as the three sons of "*Roberto Ibriensi*" & his wife under their mother's charter donating property to the abbey of Saint-Martin de Pontoise[417]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Goël de Breherva*" seized the castle of Ivry-la-Bataille (Eure) from Guillaume de Breteuil and surrendered it to Robert III Duke of Normandy[418]. The resulting war with Guillaume ended with the latter's capture and agreement to Ascelin's marriage to his daughter[419]. m **ISABEL de Breteuil**, illegitimate daughter of GUILLAUME de Breteuil & his mistress ---. The *Vita Dominæ Hildeburgis* names "*Elisabeth*" as wife of "*Goellus*"[420]. The charter recording the donation of "*femina Hildeburgis...*" to the abbey of Saint-Martin de Pontoise (see above) names "*Elisabeth*" as wife of her son "*Ascelinus...Goellus*" and their sons "*Robertus et Willelmus*"[421]. She was the daughter of Guillaume according to Orderic Vitalis[422]. She must have been illegitimate as the chronicler says in another passage that her father's marriage was childless[423]. "*Hildeburgis mater Goelli de Ibriaco*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Martin de Pontoise with the consent of "*Goellus...uxoremque suam Isabel filiosque suos Willelmum atque Robertum*" by charter dated [1116][424]. Ascelin & his wife had [five or more] children:
 - (a) **ROBERT d'Ivry** (-after 1118). The *Vita Dominæ Hildeburgis* names "*Robertus et Wiltinus*" as sons of "*Goellus*" and his wife "*Elisabeth*"[425]. The charter recording the donation of "*femina Hildeburgis...*" to the abbey of Saint-Martin de Pontoise (see above) names "*Elisabeth*" as wife of her son "*Ascelinus...Goellus*" and their sons "*Robertus et Willelmus*"[426]. "*Hildeburgis mater Goelli de*

Ibriaco" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Martin de Pontoise with the consent of "*Goellus...uxoremque suam Isabel filiosque suos Willelmum atque Robertum*" by charter dated [1116][427]. "Robert son of Ascelin Goël" joined the rebellion against Henry I King of England in 1118, but rejoined the king who committed the castle of Ivry to him to guarantee his loyalty[428]. m ---, daughter of ---. Raoul "le Rouge" de Pont-Echanfray was brother-in-law of Robert Goël, according to Orderic Vitalis[429].

- (b) **GUILLAUME** "Lovel" d'Ivry (-after 1153). The *Vita Dominæ Hildeburgis* names "*Robertus et Wiltinus*" as sons of "*Goellus*" and his wife "*Elisabeth*"[430]. The charter recording the donation of "*femina Hildeburgis...*" to the abbey of Saint-Martin de Pontoise (see above) names "*Elisabeth*" as wife of her son "*Ascelinus...Goellus*" and their sons "*Robertus et Willelmus*"[431]. "*Hildeburgis mater Goelli de Ibriaco*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Martin de Pontoise with the consent of "*Goellus...uxoremque suam Isabel filiosque suos Willelmum atque Robertum*" by charter dated [1116][432]. Son of Ascelin according to Orderic Vitalis, who specifies that he inherited the castle of Ivry after the death of his brother Robert and records his marriage[433]. He rebelled against Henry I King of England in Sep 1123, with his brothers-in-law Waléran de Meulan, Hugues de Montfort and Hugues de Châteauneuf[434]. Robert of Torigny records "*discordia inter Symonem comitem Ebroicensem*" and "*filios Ascelini Goelli, scilicet et Willermum Lupellum et Rogerium Balbosum*" in 1153[435]. m ([1120]) **MATHILDE de Beaumont**, daughter of ROBERT de Beaumont-le-Roger Comte de Meulan, Earl of Leicester & his wife Elisabeth de Vermandois [Capet]. Orderic Vitalis records Waleran Comte de Meulan having three sisters (whom he does not name), one of whom he married to "*Guillaume Lovel son of Ascelin*"[436]. The primary source which confirms her name has not yet been identified.
- (c) brothers. Orderic Vitalis records that they were given as hostages to Henry I King of England to guarantee the good conduct of their brother Robert[437].
- (d) **ROGER** "Balbosus" (-after 1153). Robert of Torigny records "*discordia inter Symonem comitem Ebroicensem*" and "*filios Ascelini Goelli, scilicet et Willermum Lupellum et Rogerium Balbosum*" in 1153[438].

Ascelin had [two] illegitimate children by an unknown mistress:

- (e) **ROBERT** (-after [1116]). "*Roberti Bastardi Rufi filii eiusdem Goelli, Gauterii de Sparnone fratris eiusdem Roberti*" subscribed the charter dated [1116] under which "*Hildeburgis mater Goelli de Ibriaco*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Martin de Pontoise[439].
- (f) **GAUTHIER** (-after [1116]). "*Roberti Bastardi Rufi filii eiusdem Goelli, Gauterii de Sparnone fratris eiusdem Roberti*" subscribed the charter dated [1116] under which "*Hildeburgis mater Goelli de Ibriaco*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Martin de Pontoise[440]. It is assumed that Gauthier was also the son of Ascelin Goël, although the wording of this charter does not exclude the possibility that he was the uterine brother of Robert.]

- ii) **GUILLAUME Goël**. The *Vita Dominæ Hildeburgis* names "*primus Ascelinus cognominatus Goellus, secundus Wiltinus...[miles], tertius Roberti clericali ordine*" as the three children of "*Roberto Ibriensi*" and his wife "*Hildiburgis*"[441]. "*Primus Ascelinus cognomento Goellus, secundus Willelms...milites...tertius Robertus clericus*" are named as the three sons of "*Roberto Ibriensi*" & his wife under their mother's charter donating property

to the abbey of Saint-Martin de Pontoise[442]. He was tried by Guillaume de Breteuil for having "*done an injury to a certain woman at Pacy*", providing the pretext for his brother's attack on Ivry[443].

- iii) **ROBERT**. The *Vita Dominæ Hildeburgis* names "*primus Ascelinus cognominatus Goellus, secundus Wiltinus...[miles], tertius Roberti clericali ordine*" as the three children of "*Roberto Ibriensi*" and his wife "*Hildiburgis*"[444]. "*Primus Ascelinus cognomento Goellus, secundus Willelms...milites...tertius Robertus clericus*" are named as the three sons of "*Roberto Ibriensi*" & his wife under their mother's charter donating property to the abbey of Saint-Martin de Pontoise[445].
- b) **[ROGER d'Ivry]** (-after 24 Apr 1089). No information has so far been found on the parentage of Roger, but presumably he was closely connected to Robert d'Ivry, husband of Aubrée. Seigneur d'Ivry. *Pincerna* of William I King of England. He founded the abbey of Ivry-la-Balluis[446]. He held Cottisford from his father-in-law in 1086 in Domesday Book[447]. m **ADELINA de Grantmesnil**, daughter of HUGUES de Grantmesnil & his wife Adelisa [Aelis] de Beaumont-sur-Oise (-[1110/11]). She is named, and her parentage given, by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her husband[448]. She died soon after making grants to Abingdon Abbey in [1110/11][449]. Roger & his wife had one child:
 - i) **ADELISIA d'Ivry** (-[1133/35]). Daughter and heiress of Roger d'Ivry and Adelina de Grantmesnil, she is named in her mother's grants to Abingdon Abbey in [1110/11]. She is last mentioned in association with a grant of land at Rowington, Warwickshire to Reading Abbey, confirmed by King Henry I in 1133[450].

Chapter 7. SIRES de CHÂTEAUNEUF[-en-Thimerais]

1. **GERVAIS**, son of --- (-after [1106/09]). **Sire de Châteauneuf-en-Thimerais**. "*Gervasius miles*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Martin des Champs with the consent of "*Mabilia uxor sua et Hugone primogenito suo*" by charter dated [1106/09][451]. "*Gervasius et uxor eius Mabilia*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père by charter dated 1107 with the consent of "*filiis eorum Hugone, Petro, Gervasio, Guascone et filia Mabilia*"[452]. m **MABILE de Montgommery**, daughter of ROGER Sire de Montgommery, Vicomte d'Hiémois [later Earl of Shrewsbury] & his first wife Mabel d'Alençon (-after 1132). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Robert et Hugues, Roger le Poitevin, Philippe et Arnoul, et les filles Emma, Mathilde, Mabilie et Sibylle*" as the five sons and four daughters of "*Roger de Montgomeri*" and his wife Mabile[453]. She is named and her parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who lists her third among her father's daughters by his first marriage and names her husband[454]. The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines names "*Mabilla*" daughter (presumably a mistake for wife) of "*Rogerum de Montgommery*" and her daughter "*alteram Mabillam uxorem Gervasi*" and the latter's son "*Hugo de Castro novo*" whose proposed marriage with the daughter of Henry I King of England was opposed by "*Yvo Carnetensis episcopus*" on the grounds of consanguinity, his ancestry being explained by Alberic[455]. "*Gervasio viri nobil*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père with the consent of "*uxore sua Mabilia et filiis suis Hugone, Petro, Gervasio, Gathone et filia Mabilia*" by charter dated 1104[456]. "*Domna Mabilia uxor domni Gervasii de Novo Castello*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père by charter dated to [1101/29][457]. "*Hugo Castrinovi dominus*" confirmed donations to the monastery of

Saint-Vincent, with the consent of "*uxore mea Alberedi et matre mea senior iam detenta Mabilia et filiis meis Hugone, Gervasio et Galeranno*", by charter dated 1132[458]. Gervais & his wife had five children:

- a) **HUGUES [II] de Châteauneuf**. The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines names "*Hugo de Castro novo*" as son of "*alteram Mabilam uxorem Gervasii*" whose proposed marriage with the daughter of Henry I King of England was opposed by "*Yvo Carnetensis episcopus*" on the grounds of consanguinity, his ancestry being explained by Alberic[459]. "*Gervasio viri nobil*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père with the consent of "*uxore sua Mabilia et filiis suis Hugone, Petro, Gervasio, Gathone et filia Mabilia*" by charter dated 1104[460]. "*Gervasius et uxor eius Mabilia*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père by charter dated 1107 with the consent of "*filiis eorum Hugone, Petro, Gervasio, Guascone et filia Mabilia*"[461]. He rebelled against Henry I King of England in Sep 1123, with his brothers-in-law Waléran de Meulan, Hugues de Montfort and Guillaume Louvel[462]. "*Hugo...Gervasii de Castro Novo filius*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père by charter dated to [1116/49][463]. "*Hugo Castrinovi dominus*" confirmed donations to the monastery of Saint-Vincent, with the consent of "*uxore mea Alberedi et matre mea senior iam detenta Mabilia et filiis meis Hugone, Gervasio et Galeranno*", by charter dated 1132[464]. m ([1120]) **AUBREY de Beaumont**, daughter of ROBERT de Beaumont-le-Roger Comte de Meulan, Earl of Leicester & his wife Isabelle de Vermandois [Capet]. Orderic Vitalis records Waleran Comte de Meulan having three sisters (whom he does not name), one of whom he married to Hugues de Châteauneuf-en-Thimerais son of Gervase[465]. "*Hugo Castrinovi dominus*" confirmed donations to the monastery of Saint-Vincent, with the consent of "*uxore mea Alberedi et matre mea senior iam detenta Mabilia et filiis meis Hugone, Gervasio et Galeranno*", by charter dated 1132[466]. Hugues [II] & his wife had three children:
 - i) **HUGUES**. "*Hugo Castrinovi dominus*" confirmed donations to the monastery of Saint-Vincent, with the consent of "*uxore mea Alberedi et matre mea senior iam detenta Mabilia et filiis meis Hugone, Gervasio et Galeranno*", by charter dated 1132[467].
 - ii) **GERVAIS**. "*Hugo Castrinovi dominus*" confirmed donations to the monastery of Saint-Vincent, with the consent of "*uxore mea Alberedi et matre mea senior iam detenta Mabilia et filiis meis Hugone, Gervasio et Galeranno*", by charter dated 1132[468].
 - iii) **WALERAN**. "*Hugo Castrinovi dominus*" confirmed donations to the monastery of Saint-Vincent, with the consent of "*uxore mea Alberedi et matre mea senior iam detenta Mabilia et filiis meis Hugone, Gervasio et Galeranno*", by charter dated 1132[469].
- b) **PIERRE de Châteauneuf** (-after 1107). "*Gervasio viri nobil*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père with the consent of "*uxore sua Mabilia et filiis suis Hugone, Petro, Gervasio, Gathone et filia Mabilia*" by charter dated 1104[470]. "*Gervasius et uxor eius Mabilia*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père by charter dated 1107 with the consent of "*filiis eorum Hugone, Petro, Gervasio, Guascone et filia Mabilia*"[471].
- c) **GERVAIS de Châteauneuf** (-after 1107). "*Gervasio viri nobil*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père with the consent of "*uxore sua Mabilia et filiis suis Hugone, Petro, Gervasio, Gathone et filia Mabilia*" by charter dated 1104[472]. "*Gervasius et uxor eius Mabilia*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père by charter dated 1107 with the consent of "*filiis eorum Hugone, Petro, Gervasio, Guascone et filia Mabilia*"[473].
- d) **WASCO de Châteauneuf** (-after 1107). "*Gervasio viri nobil*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père with the consent of "*uxore sua Mabilia et filiis suis Hugone, Petro, Gervasio, Gathone et filia Mabilia*" by charter dated 1104[474]. "*Gervasius et uxor eius Mabilia*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père by charter dated

- 1107 with the consent of "*filiis eorum Hugone, Petro, Gervasio, Guascone et filia Mabilia*"[475].
- e) **MABILE de Châteauneuf** (-after 1107). "*Gervasio viri nobili*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père with the consent of "*uxore sua Mabilia et filiis suis Hugone, Petro, Gervasio, Gathone et filia Mabilia*" by charter dated 1104[476]. "*Gervasius et uxor eius Mabilia*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père by charter dated 1107 with the consent of "*filiis eorum Hugone, Petro, Gervasio, Guascone et filia Mabilia*"[477].

Chapter 8. COMTES d'EU

A. COMTES d'EU 996-, descendants of GEOFFROY de Brionne

GEOFFROY de Brionne, illegitimate son of RICHARD I Duke of Normandy & his mistress ([953]-[1015]). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Godefroï et Guillaume*" as the two sons of Duke Richard by his concubines, recording that the former was Comte d'Eu[478]. Robert of Torigny names "*unus Godefridus alter...Willermus*" as sons of "*Ricardi primi ducis Normanniæ*" by concubines[479]. He is named as son of duke "Richard the elder" by Orderic Vitalis, who specifies that his father gave Brionne "with the whole county" to him[480]. **Comte d'Eu** after 996.

m ---. The name of Geoffroy's wife is not known.

Geoffroy & his wife had one child:

1. **GILBERT de Brionne** "Crespin" ([979/1000]-murdered [Mar] 1040). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*le comte Gilbert fils du comte Godefroï*", recording that he was Comte d'Eu after his father before being murdered[481]. Named as son of "Godfrey" by Orderic Vitalis[482]. Comte d'Eu. He was appointed guardian of Guillaume II Duke of Normandy after the death in 1040 of Alain III Duke of Brittany[483]. He invaded Le Vimeu but was defeated by Enguerrand Comte de Ponthieu[484]. He was murdered by his cousin Raoul de Waco, after which Brionne was kept by Guillaume II Duke of Normandy[485]. Robert of Torigny names "*Radulfo de Waceio filio Roberti archiepiscopi Rothomagensis*" as murderer of "*Gislebertus filius...Godefridi*"[486]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that "Raoul de Vacé, fils de Robert l'archevêque...et...Robert fils de Giroie" were those responsible for the murder of Gilbert Comte d'Eu[487]. The necrology of Saint-Nicaise de Meulan records the death of "*Gislebertus comes Briognensis*", undated but listed among other deaths recorded in Mar[488]. m ---. The name of Gilbert's wife is not known. Gilbert & his wife had three children:
 - a) **RICHARD de Brionne** (before 1035-[Apr] [1090], bur St Neots, Huntingdonshire). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Richard*" as sons of "*le comte Gilbert fils du comte Godefroï*", recording that he made donations to the church of Bec with his own sons[489]. He and his brother are named sons of Gilbert de Brionne by Orderic Vitalis, recording that they took refuge in Flanders after their father was murdered[490]. Seigneur de Bienfaite et d'Orbec, after Guillaume II Duke of Normandy restored them to him after being requested to do so by his father-in-law Baudouin V Count of Flanders[491]. Lord of Clare and Tonbridge. Regent of England 1075.

- [see below](#).
 - b) **BAUDOUIN de Brionne** (-[Feb] 1090). He and his brother are named as sons of Gilbert de Brionne by Orderic Vitalis, recording that they took refuge in Flanders

after their father was murdered[492]. Seigneur de Sap et de Meules, Normandy, after Guillaume II Duke of Normandy restored them to him after being requested to do so by his father-in-law Baudouin V Count of Flanders[493]. After the Norman conquest of England, William I King of England gave Baudouin about 160 lordships in Devon, Dorset and Somerset, among which he became Lord of Okehampton, Devon. Sheriff of Devon 1080 to 1086. The necrology of Saint-Nicaise de Meulan records the death of "*Baldoinus filius comitis*", undated but listed among deaths recorded in Feb[494]. m ALBERADE, daughter of [MAUGER Vicomte de Costentin]. The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. Orderic Vitalis describes Alberade as the daughter of the *amita* of William II King of England[495]. The *Fundationis et Fundatorum Historia* of Ford Abbey records that "*dominus Baldewinus de Brionis*" married "*Albredam neptem domini Willelmi Bastardi...ducis Normanniæ*"[496]. Baudouin & his wife had six children:

- i) **ROBERT** (-after Dec 1101). Named as son of Baudouin by Orderic Vitalis, who describes him as castellan of Brionne when he defended his right to the castle in [1090/94] after Robert de Beaumont claimed it from Robert III Duke of Normandy. The castle was subsequently stormed by Duke Robert's troops and returned to Robert de Beaumont[497]. He inherited his brother's English honours in 1096.
- ii) **WILLIAM** (-1096). Named as son of Baudouin by Orderic Vitalis[498]. He succeeded his father as Lord of Okehampton, Sheriff of Devon.
- iii) **RICHARD** (-[Jun] 1137, bur 25 Jun 1137 Brightley Abbey, Devon, transferred to Ford Abbey). Named as son of Baudouin by Orderic Vitalis[499]. The *Fundationis et Fundatorum Historia* of Ford Abbey names "*Ricardum et...Adeliciam*" as two of the children of "*dominus Baldewinus de Brionis*" and his wife "*Albredam neptem domini Willelmi Bastardi...ducis Normanniæ*"[500]. He succeeded his brother as Lord of Okehampton. The *Fundationis et Fundatorum Historia* of Ford Abbey records the burial "*VI Kal Jul 1137*" of "*domino Ricardo*" and the subsequent transfer of his body "*de Brightley apud Fordam*", adding that he died childless[501].
- iv) **ADELA** (-24 Aug 1142, bur Ford Abbey, Devon). The *Fundationis et Fundatorum Historia* of Ford Abbey names "*Ricardum et...Adeliciam*" as two of the children of "*dominus Baldewinus de Brionis*" and his wife "*Albredam neptem domini Willelmi Bastardi...ducis Normanniæ*"[502]. The *Fundationis et Fundatorum Historia* of Ford Abbey records that "*Adeliciæ...sorori suæ*" inherited the lands of "*vicecomes Ricardus*", was thereafter called "*vicecomitissa*" and died "*1142 IX Kal Sep*" and was buried "*apud novum monasterium de Ford*"[503]. m ---. One child:
 - (a) **ALICE**. The *Fundationis et Fundatorum Historia* of Ford Abbey records that "*domina Alicia uxor domini Randolphi Avenell filia sua*" succeeded "*vicecomitissa Adelicia*" in "*dominio de Okehampton...et castrum Exoniæ*"[504]. m RANDULF Avenell, son of ---. Randolph & his wife had one child:
 - (1) **MAUD Avenell** (-21 Sep 1173). The *Fundationis et Fundatorum Historia* of Ford Abbey records that "*domina Alicia uxor domini Randolphi Avenell filia sua*" had "*unicam filiam...Matildam*" who died[505]. The *Fundationis et Fundatorum Historia* of Ford Abbey records that "*domina Alicia uxor domini Randolphi Avenell filia sua...unicam filiam...Matildam*" married "*Roberto filio regis Henrici primi notho*" after the death of her first husband "*Roberto de Abrincis id est de Averinges*", and died "*IX Kal Oct 1173*"[506]. m firstly **ROBERT d'Avranches**, son of [WILLIAM FitzWimund

- d'Avranches & his wife --- (-before 1142). m **secondly** (1142) **ROBERT**, illegitimate son of HENRY I King of England & his mistress Edith of Greystoke (-1 Jun 1172).
- v) **EMMA**. Guillaume de Jumièges records that Baudouin had three daughters but does not name them[507]. The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. m **HUGH de Waft**.
 - vi) daughter. Guillaume de Jumièges records that Baudouin had three daughters but does not name them[508].
Baudouin had one illegitimate child by an unknown mistress:
 - vii) **WIGER** (-[1133]). Named as bastard son of Baudouin by Orderic Vitalis, who specifies that he became a monk at Bec living there for about 40 years under abbots William and Boso[509].
 - c) **ADELA** ([980]-). The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. m **NEEL [III] de Saint-Sauveur**.

RICHARD de Brionne, son of GILBERT de Brionne "Crespin" Comte d'Eu & his wife Gunnora --- (before 1035-[Apr] [1090], bur St Neots, Huntingdonshire). Guillaume de Jumièges names "Richard" as sons of "*le comte Gilbert fils du comte Godefroi*", recording that he made donations to the church of Bec with his own sons[510]. He and his brother are named sons of Gilbert de Brionne by Orderic Vitalis, recording that they took refuge in Flanders after their father was murdered[511]. Seigneur de Bienfaite et d'Orbec, after Guillaume II Duke of Normandy restored these properties to him after being requested to do so by his father-in-law Baudouin V Count of Flanders[512]. He accompanied William I King of England into England and was rewarded with 176 lordships, mainly in Suffolk (many attached to the honour of Clare) and Kent[513]. Lord of Clare and Tonbridge. Regent of England 1075. The necrology of Saint-Nicaise de Meulan records the death of "*Richardus filius comitis Gilberti monachus nostre congregationis*", undated but listed among deaths recorded in late April[514]. The *Genealogia Fundatoris* of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire records that "*Ricardo filio comitis Gisleberti*" was buried "*apud sanctum Neotum*"[515].

m [as her first husband,] **ROHESE Giffard**, daughter of WALTER Giffard & his wife Ermengarde --- (-after 1113). Her father is named by Orderic Vitalis, who does not state her own name[516]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Gautier-Giffard 1er*" & his wife had several daughters, of whom Rohais married "*Richard fils du comte Gilbert*"[517]. Rohese may have married secondly **Eudo de Rie** dapifer. According to the *Genealogia Fundatoris* of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire, "*Rohesia*" married secondly "*Eudoni dapifero Regis Normanniæ*" after the death of "*Ricardo filio comitis Gisleberti*"[518]. According to the Complete Peerage, this genealogy is "*probably erroneous*" but it does not explain the basis for the doubts[519]. From a chronological point of view, the connection would be tight, assuming that the death date of Richard FitzGilbert is correctly estimated to [1090] and the birth of Rohese's granddaughter by her alleged second marriage, Beatrix, is correctly assessed at [1105]. An alternative perspective is provided by the History of the foundation of St John's abbey, Colchester which names "*Eudoni...major domus regiae*" and "*Roasya uxor eius...Gilbertum comes, Rohaisæ frater*"[520], who would have been the daughter of this Rohese Giffard.

Richard & his wife had [ten] children:

1. **ROGER FitzRichard** (-after 1131). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Gilbert, Roger, Gautier et Robert*" as sons of Richard, son of "*le comte Gilbert fils du comte Godefroi*", recording that they made donations to the church of Bec[521]. He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis[522]. He succeeded his father in [1090] as Seigneur de Bienfaite et d'Orbec. He fought with Henry I King of England between 1111 and 1113, and saved the king's life at the battle of Bremul  in 1119[523]. "*Rogerius filius Ricardi cognatus regis*" accompanied Mathilda, daughter of Henry I King of England, to Germany for her marriage to Emperor Heinrich V[524]. He

was succeeded at Bienfaite and Orbec by his nephew Gilbert FitzGilbert de Clare, later Earl of Pembroke. m ---. The name of Roger's wife is not known. Roger & his wife had one child:

- a) **MABEL**. The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. [525]m **WILLIAM de Helion**, son of [TIHEL de Helion] (- before 1159).
2. **ROHESE FitzRichard de Clare** (-7 Jan 1121, bur Le Bec, Normandy[526]). The History of the foundation of St John's abbey, Colchester names "*Eudoni...major domus regiae*" and "*Roasya uxor eius...Gilbertum comes, Rohaisæ frater*", clarifying in a later passage that she was "*filia Ricardi...filius Gilberti comitis, [et] Rohaisam...soror Willielmi Giffardi episcopi Wintoniæ*"[527]. According to the *Genealogia Fundatoris* of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire, "*Eudoni dapifero Regis Normanniæ*" married "*Rohesia*" widow of "*Ricardo filio comitis Gisleberti*"[528], who would have been the mother of this Rohese (see above). m **EUDES** [Eoun] **de Rie dapifer**, of Colchester, Essex, son of **HUBERT de Rie** & his wife --- (-1 Mar 1120). The History of the foundation of St John's abbey, Colchester names "*Eudoni...major domus regiae*", "*pater...eius...Hubertus de Ria, qui internuntius et sequester inter ducem Normanniæ et regem Angliæ...*", his three brothers "*Radulfus...custodia castelli et comitatus Notingehamiae, Hubertus...turre Norwici...Adam...in Cantia*", and "*Roasya uxor eius...Gilbertum comes, Rohaisæ frater*"[529]. The History of the foundation of St John's abbey, Colchester records the death "*pridie Kal Mar 1120*" of "*Eudoni...major domus regiae*", and that "*Waltherius eius nepos*" brought his body for burial[530].
3. **GILBERT FitzRichard de Clare** (-1114 or 1117). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Gilbert, Roger, Gautier et Robert*" as sons of Richard, son of "*le comte Gilbert fils du comte Godefroi*", recording that they made donations to the church of Bec[531]. He is named and his parentage stated by Orderic Vitalis[532]. He succeeded his father in [1090] as Lord of Clare and Tonbridge. During the rebellion of 1089 against King William II, he was besieged in Tonbridge by the king, but wounded and forced to surrender[533]. Lord of Cardigan 1110. The *Annales Cambriæ* record the death in 1117 of "*Gilebertus filius Ricardi*"[534]. m **ADELISA de Clermont**, daughter of **HUGUES Comte de Clermont-en-Beauvaisis** & his wife Marguerite de Ramerupt. Guillaume de Jumièges records that the wife of Gilbert was the daughter of the Comte de Clermont[535]. The *Genealogiæ Scriptoris Fusniacensis* refers to a sister of "*comes Rainaldus*" as husband of "*Gillebertus, filius Richardi Anglici*"[536]. "*Adeliz, uxor Gilberti filii Ricardi, et Gillebertus et Walterus et Baldewinus et Rohaisia pueri Gilberti*" donated property to Thorney Monastery, by undated charter witnessed by "*Gilberto filio Gilberti, Galterio, Hervæo, Baldwino fratribus eius et Rohaisia sorore eorum*"[537]. A charter in the Stoke-by-Clare Priory Cartulary includes the reference "*Rogerus coms Clar' Aelicie de Clermunt ave sue...*"[538]. According to the *Complete Peerage*[539], Adelisa married secondly [Bouchard] de Montmorency, but this has not been verified. Gilbert & his wife had eight children:
 - a) **RICHARD FitzGilbert de Clare** (-killed in battle near Abergavenny 15 Apr 1136, bur Gloucester). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Richard...Gilbert et Gautier*" as the three sons of Gilbert[540]. He succeeded his father as Lord of Clare.
 - **EARLS of HERTFORD**.
 - b) **GILBERT "Strongbow" de Clare** ([1100][541]-[1148/49], bur Tintern Abbey). "*Adeliz, uxor Gilberti filii Ricardi, et Gillebertus et Walterus et Baldewinus et Rohaisia pueri Gilberti*" donated property to Thorney Monastery, by undated charter witnessed by "*Gilberto filio Gilberti, Galterio, Hervæo, Baldwino fratribus eius et Rohaisia sorore eorum*"[542]. Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Richard...Gilbert et Gautier*" as the three sons of Gilbert[543]. He was created Earl of Pembroke in 1138 by King Stephen.
 - **EARLS of PEMBROKE**.

- c) **WALTER de Clare** . “*Adeliz, uxor Gilberti filii Ricardi, et Gillebertus et Walterus et Baldewinus et Rohaisia pueri Gilberti*” donated property to Thorney Monastery, by undated charter witnessed by “*Gilberto filio Gilberti, Galterio, Hervæo, Baldwino fratribus eius et Rohaisia sorore eorum*”[544]. Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) “*Richard...Gilbert et Gautier*” as the three sons of Gilbert[545]. He went on the Second Crusade[546].
- d) **HERVE de Clare** . “*Adeliz, uxor Gilberti filii Ricardi, et Gillebertus et Walterus et Baldewinus et Rohaisia pueri Gilberti*” donated property to Thorney Monastery, by undated charter witnessed by “*Gilberto filio Gilberti, Galterio, Hervæo, Baldwino fratribus eius et Rohaisia sorore eorum*”[547]. The *Expugnatio Hibernica* names “*Herveius de Monte Mauricii...patruus*” of “*Ricardi comitis*”[548].
- e) **BALDWIN FitzGilbert de Clare** (-[1154]). “*Adeliz, uxor Gilberti filii Ricardi, et Gillebertus et Walterus et Baldewinus et Rohaisia pueri Gilberti*” donated property to Thorney Monastery, by undated charter witnessed by “*Gilberto filio Gilberti, Galterio, Hervæo, Baldwino fratribus eius et Rohaisia sorore eorum*”[549]. Lord of Bourne, Lincolnshire, *de iure uxoris*[550]. A charter of King Edward III confirmed donations to Bourn Priory, among which donations by “*Baldevinus filius Gisleberti*” with the consent of “*filio meo Rogero et uxore mea Adhelina*”[551]. m **ADELINA de Rollos**, daughter of **RICHARD de Rollos** & his wife Emma ---. A charter of King Edward III confirmed donations to Bourn Priory, among which donations by “*Baldevinus filius Gisleberti*” with the consent of “*filio meo Rogero et uxore mea Adhelina*”[552]. The primary source which confirms her parentage has not yet been identified. Baldwin & his wife had four children:
 - i) **RICHARD de Clare** (-1136). A charter of King Edward III confirmed donations to Bourn Priory, among which donations by “*Baldevinus filius Gisleberti*” with the consent of “*filio meo Rogero et uxore mea Adhelina*”[553]. Robert of Torigny records the death in 1136 of “*Ricardus filius Balduini consobrinus eius [Ricardi filii Gisleberti]*”[554].
 - ii) **EMMA de Clare** . A charter of King Edward III confirmed donations to Bourn Priory, among which a confirmation by “*Emma Wac filia Baldwin*” of a donation by “*Hugo Wac, assensu conjugis suæ Emmæ...[et] filio suo Baldewino*”[555]. She was heiress of her father[556]. m **HUGH Wake**, son of **GEOFFROY Wake** [Wac] & his wife --- (-[1175/76]).
 - iii) **MARGARET de Clare** . The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. m as his second wife, **ROBERT de Vere**, son of **AUBREY de Vere** & his wife **Adelisa** [Alice] de Clare (-after 1176).
 - iv) **ROHAIS de Clare** (-after 1185). The *Rotuli de Dominabus* of 1185 records property held by “*Roesia de Bussei...filia Baldewini filii Gilberti, uxor Willelmi de Bussei*”, adding that she has two daughters “*primogenitam habet Johannes de Builli et alteram Hugo Wake*”[557]. The primary source which confirms her second marriage has not yet been identified. m firstly **WILLIAM de Bussy** of Old Wardon. m secondly **BALDWIN Buelot** .
- f) **MARGARET de Clare** (-1189). The *Rotuli de Dominabus* of 1185 records property “*Barentone*” held by “*Margareta de Muntfichet, que fuit filia Gilberti filii Ricardi de Clara*”, adding that “*Gilebertus de Muntfichet est eius filius et heres*” and that she has “*iii infantes*”[558]. She and her husband founded the priory of Stratford Langthorne[559]. m **WILLIAM de Montfichet**, son of [560][**WILLIAM de Montfichet** & his wife **Rohais** ---] (-1137).
- g) **ADELISA** [Alice] **de Clare** ([1090/95]-1163). The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. Her birth date range is estimated from the birth of her first known son in [1110]. She became a nun at the Priory of St Osyth. m **AUBREY de Vere**, son of **AUBREY de Vere** & his wife **Beatrix** --- ([before 1090]-London 15 May 1141, bur Colne Priory, Essex).

- h) **ROHESE de Clare** (-before 1166). "*Adeliz, uxor Gilberti filii Ricardi, et Gillebertus et Walterus et Baldewinus et Rohaisia pueri Gilberti*" donated property to Thorney Monastery, by undated charter witnessed by "*Gilberto filio Gilberti, Galterio, Hervæo, Baldwino fratribus eius et Rohaisia sorore eorum*"[561]. Guillaume de Jumièges names Rohais as the daughter of Gilbert[562]. The primary source which confirms her marriage has not yet been identified. m (before 1138) **BADERON of Monmouth**, son of WILLIAM FitzBaderon of Monmouth & his wife --- (-[1170/76]). He mentioned a gift to the Hospitallers for the soul of his wife in his *Carta* of 1166[563].
4. **ROBERT FitzRichard de Clare** (-[1134], bur Priory of St Neot). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Gilbert, Roger, Gautier et Robert*" as sons of Richard, son of "*le comte Gilbert fils du comte Godefroi*", recording that they made donations to the church of Bec[564]. He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who lists him after his brother Walter[565]. Henry I King of England granted him the fiefdom of Little Dunmow, Essex[566]. A manuscript history of the foundation of Dunmow Priory records the death in 1134 of "*Robertus filius Ricardi, primus patronus canonicorum de Dunmawe*" and his burial "*apud Sanctum Neotum*", although the dating of events in this source appears shaky[567]. m ([1112]) as her first husband, **MAUD de Senlis**, daughter of SIMON de Senlis Earl of Huntingdon and Northampton & his wife Matilda [Maud] of Huntingdon (-before 1163). Ingulph's *Chronicle of the Abbey of Croyland* names "*Simon, Waldev and Matilda*" as the children of Simon Earl of Huntingdon and his wife Matilda, commenting that they "*are still young and in their infancy*"[568]. A manuscript narrating the foundation of Daventre priory records that "*Symonis de Seynliz*" had two sisters "*quarum una...Matildis Seynliz*" married "*Robertus filius Ricardi*", but does not name the second sister[569]. A manuscript history of the foundation of Dunmow Priory records the marriage in 1112 of "*Robertus filius Ricardi*" and "*Matildam de Sancto Lisio*", although the dating of events in this source appears shaky[570]. She married secondly (1136) **Saher de Quincy**. The primary source which confirms her second marriage has not yet been identified. A manuscript history of the foundation of Dunmow Priory records the death in 1140 of "*Matildis de Sancto Licio uxor Roberti filii Ricardi*", although the dating of events in this source appears shaky[571]. Robert FitzRichard & his wife had three children:
- a) **WALTER Fitz Robert** (-1198, bur Dunmow Priory). A manuscript narrating the foundation of Daventre priory names "*Walterum et Symoni fratri suo*" as the two sons of "*Robertus filius Ricardi*" and his wife Matilda[572]. "*Walterus filius Roberti*" donated property to Daventre Priory, for the souls of "*Roberti filii Ricardi patris mei et Matildis de Senliz matris meæ...et uxoris meæ Matildis de Lucy et filiorum et filiarum mearum*", by undated charter[573]. A manuscript history of the foundation of Dunmow Priory records the death in 1198 of "*Walterus filius Roberti*" and his burial at Dunmow[574]. m firstly **MAUD de Lucy** Lady of Diss, Norfolk, daughter of RICHARD de Lucy, justiciar & his wife ---. "*Walterus filius Roberti*" donated property to Daventre Priory, for the souls of "*...uxoris meæ Matildis de Lucy et filiorum et filiarum mearum*", by undated charter[575]. The primary source which confirms her parentage more precisely has not yet been identified. [576]m secondly (after 1163) as her second husband, **MAUD de Bohun**, widow of HENRY d'Oilly, daughter of HUMPHREY de Bohun & his wife Margaret of Hereford ([1140/43]-). The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. Walter & his first wife had [four or more] children:
- i) Sir **ROBERT Fitz Walter**, of Woodham (-9 Dec 1235, Dunmow Priory). A manuscript history of the foundation of Dunmow Priory records the succession of "*Robertus filius Walteri*" on the death of "*Walterus filius Roberti*", adding that in 1216 the dispute between the barons and King John was triggered in 1216 because the king desired "*Matildis...filia domini Roberti filii Walteri*"[577]. He went with Saher de Quincy Earl of Winchester

(his cousin through his paternal grandmother) to invite Louis de France to England in early 1216[578]. A manuscript history of the foundation of Dunmow Priory records the death in 1234 of "*Robertus filius Walteri, patronus ecclesie de Dunmowe*", his burial at Dunmow, and the succession of "*Walterus filius eius*", the same source providing numerous details about his descendants[579]. He was ancestor of the LORDS FITZWALTER, of Little Dunmow, Essex[580]. "*Simon filius Roberti*" donated property to Daventre Priory, for the souls of "*uxoris meæ Juliane et liberorum meorum*", by undated charter which names "*Ricardi primogeniti mei*" and is witnessed by "*...Ricardo Henrico et Simone filiis meis, Jordano fratre meo...*"[581].

- ii) **ALICE** (-1213 or after). m **GILBERT Pecche**, son of **HAMON Pecche** & his wife Alice Peverel (-before 9 Jul 1212).
- iii) other children . "*Walterus filius Roberti*" donated property to Daventre Priory, for the souls of "*...uxoris meæ Matildis de Lucy et filiorum et filiarum mearum*", by undated charter[582].
- b) **SIMON FitzRobert** . A manuscript narrating the foundation of Daventre priory names "*Walterum et Symoni fratri suo*" as the two sons of "*Robertus filius Ricardi*" and his wife Matilda[583].
- c) **MATILDA de Senlis** (-after 1168). The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. [584]m **WILLIAM de Albini Brito**, son of **WILLIAM de Albini Brito** Lord of Belvoir, Lincolnshire & his wife Cecilia Bigod (-1168).
5. **WALTER Fitz Richard de Clare** (-1138). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Gilbert, Roger, Gautier et Robert*" as sons of Richard, son of "*le comte Gilbert fils du comte Godefroi*", recording that they made donations to the church of Bec[585]. He is named and his parentage stated by Orderic Vitalis, who names him before his brother Robert[586]. Lord of Netherwent, with the castle of Strigoil, later known as Chepstow. He founded Tintern Abbey in 1131. He was succeeded by his nephew Gilbert FitzGilbert de Clare, later Earl of Pembroke. m **ISABEL de Tosny**, daughter of **RALPH de Tosny** & his wife --- (-after 1138).
6. **AVICE de Clare** . The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. "*Radulfus Filogerensis et uxor eius Avicia*" donated property to Sainte-Trinité de Fougères by undated charter[587]. m **RAOUL [I] de Fougères**, son of **MEEN [II] de Fougères** & his wife Adelaide --- (-1124).
7. **RICHARD Fitz Richard de Clare** (-16 Jun 1107). He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who specifies that he was a monk at Bec and was appointed abbot of Ely by Henry I King of England[588]. Robert of Torigny records the death in 1114 of "*Ricardo filio Ricardi filii comitis Gisleberti monacho Beccensi*" specifying that he was the last abbot of Ely[589].
8. **ADELISA Fitz Richard de Clare** (-[1125/35] or after). She is called "*Adelisa daughter of Richard of the noble lineage of Giffard*" by Orderic Vitalis, who also records her marriage[590]. "*Adelissa [mater Gauterii filii Gauterii Tirelli]*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Martin de Pontoise by charter dated [1125/35] which states that the donation was made after the death of her son and the latter was buried at the abbey. The same charter also records a later donation by "*Gauterius Tirellus pater memorati Gauterii iuvenis*" witnessed by "*Ada uxore Hugonis Tirelli, Gauterius Tirelli et Hugonis filii eius*"[591]. m **GAUTHIER Tirel** Châtelain de Poix et de Pontoise, son of --- & his wife Ermburge ---. Orderic Vitalis records that he accidentally shot William II King of England in Aug 1100[592].
9. daughter . Guillaume de Jumièges records that one of the two unnamed daughters of Richard married "*Rodolphe de Tilliers*", and that they were parents of "*Fransvalon, Henri et Robert Giffard*"[593]. m **RAOUL Seigneur de Tillières**, son of **GILBERT Seigneur de Crespin** & his wife ---.
10. [daughter . m **BALDRIC**, son of ---. According to Orderic Vitalis[594], "*Baldricus Teutonicus*" came to Normandy with his brother Wigerius [Viger/Wigerich] to

serve Duke Richard II and married the *neptis* of Gilbert de Brionne. Her exact parentage is not known. In the same passage, Orderic records that the couple had "*six sons and several daughters*", naming the sons as Nicolas de Baqueville, Foulques d'Aunou, Robert de Courcy, Richard de Neuville, Baudri de Bocquencé and Viger de Apulia. He held the honour of Bocquencé[595].]

B. COMTES d'EU, descendants of GUILLAUME d'HIEMOIS

GUILLAUME de Normandie, son of RICHARD I "Sans Peur" Comte de Normandie & his second wife Gunnora --- (978-1057). The sources are contradictory regarding the parentage of Guillaume Comte d'Hiémois. According to Dudo of Saint-Quentin[596], he was an illegitimate son of Richard I by a mistress other than Gunnora. Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Godefroi et Guillaume*" as the two sons of Duke Richard by his concubines[597]. Robert of Torigny names "*unus Godefridus alter...Willermus*" as sons of "*Ricardi primi ducis Normanniæ*" by concubines, recording that Guillaume was first "*comes...Aucensis*" and after the death of his brother became "*comes Brionnensis*"[598]. According to *Europäische Stammtafeln*[599], he was the younger son of Geoffroy de Brionne, Richard I's illegitimate son, although the source on which this is based is not known. An agreement between the abbots of Jumièges and Bougeuil concerning an exchange of land in Poitou, by charter dated [13 Apr/4 Apr] 1012, is subscribed by "*Richardus...filius Ricardi principi magni...Robertus archiepiscopus...ecclesie Rotomagensis et Vuillelmus et Malgerus fratres Richardi comitis...*"[600]. Comte d'Hiémois et **Comte d'Eu**. Guillaume de Jumièges records the rebellion of "*un certain frère du duc, né du même père...Guillaume*" against Duke Richard, after receiving the county of Hiesme, his capture and imprisonment for five years at Rouen, his escape and investment as Comte d'Eu by his brother[601].

m **LECELINE**, daughter of TURCHETIL Seigneur de Tourville & his wife --- (-26 Jan [1057/58]). Guillaume de Jumièges records the marriage of "*un certain frère du duc, né du même père...Guillaume*" and Lescelina after his escape from imprisonment[602]. She is named as the wife of Guillaume Comte d'Eu by Orderic Vitalis[603]. "*Lezelina comitissa*" donated land bordering the Seine to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen dated [1049], which also names her three sons (in order) Hugues, Guillaume and Robert[604]. Robert of Torigny's *De Immutatione Ordinis Monachorum* records that "*Lecelina comitissa Aucensis relicta Willermi comitis*" founded "*mon. Sancti Petri super Divam virorum et mon. fem. ante urbem Lexoviensem*" with "*filiis suis Roberto comite Aucensi et Hugone episcopo Lexoviensi*"[605]. Comte Guillaume & his wife had [four] children:

1. **ROBERT d'Eu** (-8 Sep [1089/93], bur Le Tréport). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Robert, héritier de son comté, Guillaume comte de Soissons et Hugues, évêque de Lisieux*" as the three sons of Guillaume and Lescelina[606]. He succeeded his father as Comte d'Eu.
- [see below.](#)
2. **GUILLAUME "Busac" d'Eu** (-[1076]). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Robert, héritier de son comté, Guillaume comte de Soissons et Hugues, évêque de Lisieux*" as the three sons of Guillaume and Lescelina[607]. "*Hugonis, Willelmi et Rotberti filiorum eius*" are named in the charter of "*Lezelina comitissa*" dated [1049][608]. Comte de Soissons, by right of his wife.
- **COMTES de SOISSONS.**
3. **HUGUES d'Eu** (-17 Jul 1077). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Robert, héritier de son comté, Guillaume comte de Soissons et Hugues, évêque de Lisieux*" as the three sons of Guillaume and Lescelina[609]. "*Hugonis, Willelmi et Rotberti filiorum eius*" are named in the charter of "*Lezelina comitissa*" dated [1049][610]. He is named as brother of Robert Comte d'Eu by Orderic Vitalis[611]. Bishop of Lisieux. Robert of Torigny's *De Immutatione Ordinis Monachorum* records that "*Lecelina comitissa*

Aucensis relictæ Willermi comitis" founded "*mon. Sancti Petri super Divam virorum et mon. fem. ante urbem Lexoviensem*" with "*filiis suis Roberto comite Aucensi et Hugone episcopo Lexoviensi*" [612].

4. [daughter . m ---.]

- a) **GUILLAUME** "*de Alderi*" (-hanged 1096). Florence of Worcester records that "*Willelmi de Owe...dapiferum illius Willelmum de Alderi filium amitæ illius*" was hanged in [1096] for his part in the conspiracy against William II King of England [613]. "*Willelmum de Alderi*" has not yet been identified but, if "*amita*" is translated in its strict sense of paternal aunt, he was presumably the son of a daughter of Guillaume de Normandie Comte d'Eu.

ROBERT d'Eu, son of GUILLAUME Comte d'Hiémois et d'Eu & his wife Lesceline de Harcourt (-8 Sep [1089/93], bur Le Tréport). "*Hugonis, Willelmi et Rotberti filiorum eius*" are named in the charter of "*Lezelina comitissa*" dated [1049] [614]. He is named as the son of Guillaume Comte d'Eu by Orderic Vitalis [615]. He succeeded his father as **Comte d'Eu**, indicating presumably that he was the eldest son. "*Rotbertus comes de Ou*" donated land at Spinei to Saint-Trinité de Rouen dated 1051 [616] and "*Rotberti comitis de Auco*" witnessed a charter of "*Rogerus de Buslei*" dated 1053 [617]. Robert of Torigny's *De Immutatione Ordinis Monachorum* records that "*Lecelina comitissa Aucensis relictæ Willermi comitis*" founded "*mon. Sancti Petri super Divam virorum et mon. fem. ante urbem Lexoviensem*" with "*filiis suis Roberto comite Aucensi et Hugone episcopo Lexoviensi*" [618]. He contributed 60 ships to the fleet of Guillaume II Duke of Normandy which invaded England in 1066 [619]. The necrology of Saint-Nicaise de Meulan records the death of "*Robertus comes Aucensis*", undated but listed among deaths recorded in early September [620].

m firstly BEATRICE, daughter of ---. "*Robertus comes Augensis...uxore Beatrice et filiis meis Radulfo, Willermo atque Roberto*" made donations to the abbey of St Michel, Tréport by a charter dated 1036, witnessed by "*Hugo vicecomes*" [621]. "*Beatrix conjux eius*" is named in the charter of "*Rotbertus comes de Ou*" dated 1051, which also refers to their unnamed sons [622].

m secondly (repudiated before [1080] [623]) as her first husband, **MATHILDE of Sicily**, daughter of ROGER I Count of Sicily & his first wife Judith d'Evreux (1062-before 1094). The primary source which confirms her parentage and first marriage has not yet been identified. According to Houben [624], Mathilde who married Robert Comte d'Eu was the daughter of Roger I Count of Sicily by his second wife, and a different person from Mathilde his daughter by his first wife who married Raymond Comte de Saint-Gilles. No source is quoted, but this seems unlikely from a chronological point of view as Roger's second marriage took place in [1077], and Robert Comte d'Eu died in [1089/93]. In addition, it seems unlikely that Roger, at the height of his power as Count of Sicily in the late 1080s, would have agreed to his daughter's marriage to an obscure count in northern France at the same time as arranging royal marriages for his other daughters. She married secondly ([1080], divorced [1088]) as his second wife, **Raymond de Toulouse**, who later succeeded as **Raymond IV Comte de Toulouse**. Malaterra records the marriage of "*Raimundus comes Provinciarum*" and "*Matildem filiam suam [Rogerii Siculorum comitis]...de prima uxore*" which he dates to 1080 [625].

Comte Robert & his first wife had six children:

1. **RAOUL d'Eu**. "*Robertus comes Augensis...uxore Beatrice et filiis meis Radulfo, Willermo atque Roberto*" made donations to the abbey of St Michel, Tréport by a charter dated 1036, witnessed by "*Hugo vicecomes*" [626].
2. **GUILLAUME d'Eu** (-2 Jan after 1096). "*Robertus comes Augensis...uxore Beatrice et filiis meis Radulfo, Willermo atque Roberto*" made donations to the abbey of St Michel, Tréport by a charter dated 1036, witnessed by "*Hugo vicecomes*" [627]. He ravaged Gloucestershire in 1089 after plundering Berkeley castle [628]. He succeeded in [1093] as **Comte d'Eu**, Lord of Hastings. Florence of Worcester records that "*Willelmi comes de Owe*" deserted Robert Duke of Normandy in [1093/94] "*won over by his greediness*

of lucre and attracted by the promise of vast domains" by William II King of England[629]. Florence of Worcester records that "*Northymbrensis comes Rotbertus de Mulbrei et Willelmus de Owe*" conspired against William II King of England in [1095], planning to place "*filium amitæ illius Stephanus de Albamarno*" on the English throne[630]. The same source records that Guillaume was captured after being vanquished in a duel, and condemned at Salisbury 13 Jan 1096 to be blinded and castrated[631]. m firstly **BEATRICE**, sister of **ROGER** de Builly Lord of Tickhill, daughter of --- & his wife ---. The primary source which confirms her origin and marriage has not yet been identified. m secondly **HELISENDE d'Avranches**, daughter of **RICHARD** Vicomte d'Avranches & his wife Emma ---. Her marriage is referred to by Orderic Vitalis, who says that she was the sister of Hugh Earl of Chester but does not give her name[632]. Comte Guillaume & his [first/second] wife had three children:

a) **HENRI d'Eu** (-Fécamp 12 Jul 1140). "*Henricus comes Augensis filius comitis Willermi*" made donations to the abbey of St Michel, Tréport with the consent of "*Margarita comitissa et fratres supradicti comitis Robertus, Willelmus major, Willelmus minor*" by a charter dated 1101[633]. He succeeded his father in 1096 as **Comte d'Eu**.

- [see below](#).

b) **ROBERT d'Eu** (-1149 or after). "*Henricus comes Augensis filius comitis Willermi*" made donations to the abbey of St Michel, Tréport with the consent of "*Margarita comitissa et fratres supradicti comitis Robertus, Willelmus major, Willelmus minor*" by a charter dated 1101[634]. 1101/1109. "*Johannes Augensium comes*" made donations to the abbey of St Michel, Tréport referring to "*antecessores mei comes Robertus et Guillelmus filius eius et Henricus pater meus*" by a charter dated 1149, witnessed by "*Robertus de Augo*"[635]. m ---. The name of Robert's wife is not known. Robert & his wife had one child:

i) **THOMAS de Bréançon**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.

c) **GUILLAUME d'Eu** "major". "*Henricus comes Augensis filius comitis Willermi*" made donations to the abbey of St Michel, Tréport with the consent of "*Margarita comitissa et fratres supradicti comitis Robertus, Willelmus major, Willelmus minor*" by a charter dated 1101[636]. 1101/1109. "Guillaume de Grandcourt son of Guillaume Comte d'Eu" captured Amaury de Montfort Comte d'Evreux at the battle of Bourg-théroulde (Rougemontier) in 1124, but chose to go into exile with him[637].

d) **GUILLAUME d'Eu** "minor". "*Henricus comes Augensis filius comitis Willermi*" made donations to the abbey of St Michel, Tréport with the consent of "*Margarita comitissa et fratres supradicti comitis Robertus, Willelmus major, Willelmus minor*" by a charter dated 1101[638]. 1101/1109.

Comte Guillaume had three illegitimate children by an unknown mistress:

e) three children. Orderic Vitalis records that Comte Guillaume "*had three children by a concubine*" ignoring his second wife[639].

3. **ROBERT d'Eu**. "*Robertus comes Augensis...uxore Beatrice et filiis meis Radulfo, Willermo atque Roberto*" made donations to the abbey of St Michel, Tréport by a charter dated 1036, witnessed by "*Hugo vicecomes*"[640].

4. **ARMAND de Mortain**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.

- [CONTI di MONTESCAGLIOSO](#).

5. **EREMBURGE de Mortain** (-[1087]). Malaterra records the death of "*Eremburga filia Gulielmi comitis Mortonensis*" wife of "*comes Rogerius*", dating the event to 1089[641]. m ([1077]) as his second wife, **ROGER I Count of Sicily**, son of **TANCRED** de Hauteville & his [second wife] [Fressenda] ([1031]-Mileto 22 Jun 1101, bur Mileto, Abbey of the Holy Trinity).

6. [CONDOHA (-after 1087). The *Historia Pontificum et Comitum Engolismensis* names "*filia de Ounormani Vagena...Condo*" as wife of "*Fulconi...Engolismensi Comiti*" and mother of Comte Guillaume V[642]. "*Ounormani*" is interpreted as meaning "*Eu des Normands*". Assuming that this is correct, it appears chronologically consistent for Condoha's father to be identified as Robert Comte d'Eu, but this is not beyond doubt. The interpretation of "*Vagena*" as applied to Condoha's father has not yet been found. "*Fulco Engolismensium comes*" donated property to Saint-Amant-de-Boixe with the consent of "*Condoha comitissa uxore mea, filiisque meis Guillelmo...ac Gaufrido atque Fulcone*" by charter dated to [1076/87][643]. m **FOULQUES Comte d'Angoulême**, son of GEOFFROY Comte d'Angoulême & his first wife Pétronille d'Archiac (-1087).]

HENRI d'Eu, son of GUILLAUME I Comte d'Eu & his [first/second] wife --- (-Fécamp 12 Jul 1140). "*Henricus comes Augensis filius comitis Willermi*" made donations to the abbey of St Michel, Tréport with the consent of "*Margarita comitissa et fratres supradicti comitis Robertus, Willelmus major, Willelmus minor*" by a charter dated 1101[644]. He succeeded his father in 1096 as **Comte d'Eu**. In 1118, he supported a rebellion against Henry I King of England in favour of Guillaume "Clito" de Normandie, but was arrested at Rouen with Hugues de Gournay, "thrown into fetters and forced to surrender his castles"[645]. He founded Saint-Martin-du-Bosc in [1107] and the abbey of Fécamp in 1129/30[646]. He became a monk at the abbey of Fécamp. Robert of Torigny records the death in 1140 of "*Henricus comes de Ou*"[647].

m firstly **MATHILDE**, daughter of --- (-30 Mar [1107 or before]). "*Henricus comes Augensis*" made donations to the abbey of St Michel, Tréport "*pro salute anime Matildis uxoris mee*" with the consent of "*frater meus Robertus*" by a charter dated 1107[648].

m secondly **ERMENTRUDE**, daughter of --- (-17 or 24 Apr ----). The primary source which confirms her marriage has not yet been identified.

m thirdly **MARGUERITE de Sully**, daughter of GUILLAUME de Blois Sire de Sully & his wife Agnes de Sully (-15 Dec [1145], bur Fécamp). Guillaume de Jumièges records that an unnamed daughter of Guillaume, oldest son of Etienne Comte de Blois, married "*Henri comte d'Eu, fils du comte Guillaume, quoiqu'ils fussent très-proches parents*"[649]. "*Henricus comes Augensis filius comitis Willermi*" made donations to the abbey of St Michel, Tréport with the consent of "*Margarita comitissa et fratres supradicti comitis Robertus, Willelmus major, Willelmus minor*" by a charter dated 1101[650].

Comte Henri & his third wife had seven children:

1. **JEAN d'Eu** (-Fécamp 26 Jun 1170, bur Fécamp). Robert of Torigny records that "*Johannes filius eius*" succeeded on the death in 1140 of "*Henricus comes de Ou*"[651]. He succeeded his father in 1140 as **Comte d'Eu**. "*Johannes Augensium comes*" made donations to the abbey of St Michel, Tréport referring to "*antecessores mei comes Robertus et Guillelmus filius eius et Henricus pater meus*" by a charter dated 1149, witnessed by "*Robertus de Augo*"[652]. He became a monk at the abbey of Fécamp. Robert of Torigny records the death in 1170 of "*Johannes comes Aucensis*"[653]. m as her first husband, **ALICE d'Aubigny**, daughter of WILLIAM de Albini Earl of Arundel & his wife Adelisa de Louvain (-11 Sep [1188], bur Fécamp). "*Johannes comes Augi*" made donations to the abbey of St Michel, Tréport by a charter dated [1169/70], witnessed by "*Henricus et Robertus filii comitis et A[elicia] comitissa Augi*"[654]. Robert of Torigny names "*Guillelmum primogenitum suum et Godefridum et...comitissam uxorem Johannis comitis Aucensis*" as children of "*Willermi de Albinaio quem vocant comitem de Arundel*" & his wife[655]. "*Alizia comitissa Augi*" donated property to the abbey of Robert's Bridge for the soul of "*Willielmi comitis Arundelie patris mei et Alizie regine matris mee et...domini mei J. comitis Augi et Godefridi fratris mei et Matildis et Margarete filiarum mearum*" by undated charter witnessed by "*Henrico comite Augi, Roberto fratris*

eius"[656]. She married secondly **Alfred de Saint-Martin**. Comte Jean & his wife had seven children:

- a) **HENRI d'Eu** (-16/17 Jul [1190/91], bur Fécamp). "*Johannes comes Augi*" made donations to the abbey of St Michel, Tréport by a charter dated [1169/70], witnessed by "*Henricus et Robertus filii comitis et A[elicia] comitissa Augi*"[657]. He succeeded his father as **Comte d'Eu**, Lord of Hastings. "*Alizia comitissa Augi*" donated property to the abbey of Robert's Bridge for the soul of "*Willielmi comitis Arundelie patris mei et Alizie regine matris mee et...domini mei J. comitis Augi et Godefridi fratris mei et Matildis et Margarete filiarum mearum*" by undated charter witnessed by "*Henrico comite Augi, Roberto fratris eius*"[658]. **m** as her first husband, **MATHILDE de Warenne**, daughter of HAMELIN d'Anjou 5th Earl of Surrey & his wife Isabelle de Warenne (-before 13 Dec 1228). Her origin is suggested by the undated charter under which her daughter "*Haelisia comitissa Augy quondam uxor Radulfi de Ysoudun comitis Augy*" donated property to Roche Abbey, witnessed by "*domino Willielmo comite Warennæ avunculo meo...*"[659]. The primary source which confirms her name, parentage and two marriages more precisely has not yet been identified. She married secondly **Henry d'Estouteville** Lord of Eckington, Derbyshire. Comte Henri & his wife had three children:
 - i) **RAOUL d'Eu** (-1186, bur Fécamp). "*Radulfus Augensium comes*" made donations to the abbey of St Michel, Tréport by a charter dated 1191, naming "*antecessores mei comes Robertus et Guillelmus filius eius et Henricus avus Henrici iunioris et Johannes pater eiusdem Henrici et idem H[enricus]*"[660].
 - ii) **GUY d'Eu** (-1185, bur Fécamp). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
 - iii) **ALIX d'Eu** (-La Mothe Saint Héray [13/15] May 1246). She succeeded her father as **Ctss d'Eu**, Lady of Hastings. "*Haelisia comitissa Augy quondam uxor Radulfi de Ysoudun comitis Augy*" donated property to Roche Abbey, for the souls of "*...Radulfi filii mei*", by undated charter witnessed by "*domino Willielmo comite Warennæ avunculo meo...*"[661]. **m** (1194) **RAOUL de Lusignan** dit d'Issoudun, son of HUGUES VIII "le Brun" Sire de Lusignan & his wife Bourgogne de Rançon (-Melle 1 May 1219, bur Issoudun). He succeeded in 1194 as **Comte d'Eu**, by right of his wife.
- b) **ROBERT d'Eu** (-Acre ----, bur Jerusalem). "*Johannes comes Augi*" made donations to the abbey of St Michel, Tréport by a charter dated [1169/70], witnessed by "*Henricus et Robertus filii comitis et A[elicia] comitissa Augi*"[662]. "*Alizia comitissa Augi*" donated property to the abbey of Robert's Bridge for the soul of "*Willielmi comitis Arundelie patris mei et Alizie regine matris mee et...domini mei J. comitis Augi et Godefridi fratris mei et Matildis et Margarete filiarum mearum*" by undated charter witnessed by "*Henrico comite Augi, Roberto fratris eius*"[663].
- c) **JEAN [II] d'Eu** (-4 Aug after 1207, bur Fécamp). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. **Comte d'Eu** 1202. Lord of Billington. He became a monk at Fécamp abbey.
- d) **HENRI d'Eu** (-bur Fécamp). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. Deacon at St Mary's, Hastings 1195.
- e) **ADAM d'Eu** (-before 18 Feb 1228). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
- f) **MATHILDE d'Eu**. "*Alizia comitissa Augi*" donated property to the abbey of Robert's Bridge for the soul of "*Willielmi comitis Arundelie patris mei et Alizie regine matris mee et...domini mei J. comitis Augi et Godefridi fratris mei et Matildis et Margarete filiarum mearum*" by undated charter witnessed by "*Henrico comite Augi, Roberto fratris eius*"[664]. The primary source which confirms her

marriage has not yet been identified. m **HENRI Seigneur d'Estouteville** (-5 Apr 1232).

- g) **MARGUERITE d'Eu** . "*Johannes comes Augi*" made donations to the abbey of St Michel, Tréport "*pro anima Matildis sororis mee*", buried "*III Kal Aug*", by a charter dated 1153, on the intercession of "*pia mea Margarita*"^[665]. "*Alizia comitissa Augi*" donated property to the abbey of Robert's Bridge for the soul of "*Willielmi comitis Arundelie patris mei et Alizie regine matris mee et...domini mei J. comitis Augi et Godefridi fratris mei et Matildis et Margarete filiarum mearum*" by undated charter witnessed by "*Henrico comite Augi, Roberto fratris eius*"^[666]. The primary source which confirms her marriage has not yet been identified. m --- **Seigneur de Saint-Rémi-en-Rivière**.
2. **ETIENNE d'Eu** (-after [1140]). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
 3. **ENGUERRAND d'Eu** . The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
 4. **HUGUES d'Eu** . The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. Archdeacon of Exeter.
 5. **GUILLAUME d'Eu** . The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
 6. **BEATRIX d'Eu** . The primary source which confirms her parentage has not yet been identified.
 7. **MATHILDE d'Eu** (-bur 30 Jul 1153). "*Johannes comes Augi*" made donations to the abbey of St Michel, Tréport "*pro anima Matildis sororis mee*", buried "*III Kal Aug*", by a charter dated 1153, on the intercession of "*pia mea Margarita*"^[667].

C. COMTES d'EU (LUSIGNAN)

RAOUL de Lusignan dit d'Issoudun, son of HUGUES VIII "le Brun" Sire de Lusignan & his wife Bourgogne de Rançon (-Melle 1 May 1219, bur Issoudun). The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines names "*Radulfum de Esselduno qui fuit comes Augi*" as "*Hugo Brunus fratrem natu maiorem*"^[668], although the relationship of older brother should be paternal uncle. **Comte d'Eu**, Seigneur d'Issoudun, de Melle, de Civray, de Chizé et de la Mothe-Saint-Héray 1194. The Annals of Burton record that "*Warinus de Clapiun senescallus Normanniæ*" besieged "*castellum de Denecurt*", on the orders of John King of England, adding that King Richard had given the castle to "*Radulpho de Ysoudun comiti de Aueo, fratri Hugonis le Brun*", but that the siege was lifted by Philippe King of France before the arrival of King John^[669].

m (1194) **ALIX Ctss d'Eu**, Lady of Hastings, daughter of HENRI II Comte d'Eu [Normandie] & his wife Mathilde de Warenne (-[13/15] May 1246). "*Haelisia comitissa Augy quondam uxor Radulfi de Ysoudun comitis Augy*" donated property to Roche Abbey, for the souls of "*...Radulfi filii mei*", by undated charter witnessed by "*domino Willielmo comite Warennæ avunculo meo...*"^[670].

Comte Raoul & his wife had three children:

1. **RAOUL de Lusignan** dit d'Issoudun (-[1/2] Sep 1246). "*Haelisia comitissa Augy quondam uxor Radulfi de Ysoudun comitis Augy*" donated property to Roche Abbey, for the souls of "*...Radulfi filii mei*", by undated charter witnessed by "*domino Willielmo comite Warennæ avunculo meo...*"^[671]. "*Radulphus de Exolduno comitis Augi filius*" donated property to la Chatille by charter dated 1237^[672]. He succeeded his father in 1219 as **Comte d'Eu** et de Guines, Seigneur de la Mothe-Saint-Héray, de Chizé, de Civray et de Melle. m firstly (1222) **JEANNE de Bourgogne**, daughter of EUDES III Duke of Burgundy [Capet] & his second wife Alix dame de Vergy ([1200]-shortly after 1222, bur Abbaye de Foucarmont). The primary source which confirms her parentage

and marriage has not yet been identified. **m** **secondly** YOLANDE de Dreux, daughter of ROBERT [II] Comte de Dreux et de Braine [Capet] & his second wife Yolande de Coucy (1196-1 Feb 1239). The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines refers to one of the seven daughters (mentioned fifth in the list, although she is referred to in the text as "sextam") of "*comiti de Brana Roberto*" and his wife Yolande as the wife of "*Radulfus de Augo*"[673]. The primary source which confirms her name has not yet been identified. **m** **thirdly** as her first husband, PHILIPPA de Dammartin, daughter of SIMON de Dammartin Comte d'Aumâle et de Ponthieu & his wife Marie Ctss de Ponthieu (-[14 Apr 1278/1281]). The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines refers to, but does not name, the four daughters of "*comes de Pontivo Symon*" (in order) as the wives of "*rex Castelle de Hispanie Fernandus...maiores filius vicecomitis de Castro Araudi...comitis de Augo...comes de Roceio*"[674]. She married secondly (after 1239) as his third wife, Raoul de Lusignan Comte d'Eu, and thirdly (1253) **Otto II Graf van Geldern**. Comte Raoul & his second wife had one child:

- a) **MARIE de Lusignan** (-Melle, Poitou 1 Oct 1260, bur Abbaye de Foucarmont). The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. She succeeded her father in 1246 as Ctss d'Eu, dame de Civray, de Chizé et de Bénais. **m** (before 1250) ALPHONSE de Brienne dit d'Acre, son of JEAN de Brienne King of Jerusalem Emperor of Constantinople & his third wife Infanta doña Berenguela de Castilla (-Tunis 25 Aug 1270, bur Saint-Denis). He succeeded as **Comte d'Eu, de iure uxoris**.
2. **GUERIN de Lusignan**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. 1217.
3. **MATHILDE de Lusignan** (-14 Aug 1241, bur Llanthony Priory, Gloucester). A manuscript which narrates the descents of the founders of Lanthony Abbey records that "*Henricus [mistake for Humfredus] quintus de Bohun comes Hereford et Essex et constabularius Angliæ et dominus Henricus de Bohun*" married firstly "*Matildem filiam comitis de Ewe in Normannia*", adding that she died "*in vigilia assumptionis beatæ Mariæ*" and was buried in Lanthony[675]. The Annals of Tewkesbury record the death "*circa Assumptionem beatæ Mariæ*" in 1241 of "*comitissa Herefordiæ*" and her burial "*apud Lentoniam juxta Gloucestriam*"[676]. **m** as his first wife, HUMPHREY de Bohun Earl of Hereford, son of HUMPHREY de Bohun Earl of Hereford and Essex & his wife Maud de Mandeville (-24 Sep 1275, bur Llanthony Priory, Gloucester).

D. COMTES d'EU (BRIENNE)

The primary sources which confirm the parentage and marriages of the members of this family have not yet been confirmed, unless otherwise stated below.

ALPHONSE de Brienne dit d'Acre, son of JEAN de Brienne King of Jerusalem & his third wife Infanta doña Berenguela de Castilla y León (-Tunis 25 Aug 1270, bur Saint-Denis). The *Chronique de Guillaume de Nangis* records in 1244 that Jean Emperor of Constantinople sent "*ses trios fils, Alphonse, Jean et Louis, encore enfants*" to Louis IX King of France[677]. He succeeded as **Comte d'Eu, de iure uxoris**. Chambrier of France. He died of plague while on crusade.

m (before 1250) MARIE de Lusignan Ctss d'Eu, daughter of RAOUL de Lusignan Comte d'Eu et de Guines & his second wife Yolande de Dreux (-Melle, Poitou 1 Oct 1260, bur Abbaye de Foucarmont).

Comte Alphonse & his wife had two children:

1. **JEAN [II] de Brienne** (-Clermont-en-Beauvaisis 12 Jun 1294, bur Foucarmont). He succeeded his father as **Comte d'Eu**. **m** BEATRIX de Châtillon, daughter of GUY [II]

de Châtillon-sur-Marne Comte de Saint-Pol & his wife Mathilde de Brabant (-Saint-Pol 1304, bur Abbaye de Cercamp). Comte Jean & his wife had five children:

- a) **JEAN [III]** (-killed in battle Courtrai 11 Jul 1302, bur Foucarmont). He succeeded his father as **Comte d'Eu**. Comte de Guines, by right of his wife. m **JEANNE Ctss de Guines**, daughter of BAUDOUIN de Guines Châtelain de Bourbourg Seigneur d'Ardres & his wife Jeanne de Montmorency (-Guerville [Sep 1231/19 Apr 1342], bur Foucarmont). Comte Jean & his wife had two children:

- i) **RAOUL [I] de Brieune** (-Paris 19 Jan 1344, bur Foucarmont). He succeeded his father as Comte d'Eu et de Guines. Constable of France 1327. Governor of Languedoc. He was killed in a tournament[678]. m **JEANNE de Mello** Dame de Lormes et de Château-Chinon, daughter of DREUX [IV] de Mello Seigneur de Château-Chinon, de Jarnac et de Sainte-Hermine & his wife Jeanne de Toucy (-1351). Comte Raoul & his wife had three children:

- (a) **RAOUL [II] de Brieune** (-beheaded Paris 19 Nov 1350, bur Paris Saint-Augustin). He succeeded his father as **Comte d'Eu** et de Guines. Constable of France 1344. m (contract Dec 1340[679], before 19 Dec 1340[680]) as her second husband, **CATHERINE de Savoie**, widow of **AZZONE Visconti Lord of Milan**, daughter of LOUIS [II] de Savoie Baron de Vaud & his wife Isabelle de Chalon [Bourgogne-Comté] (-18 Jun 1388, bur Namur Franciscan Monastery). The contract of marriage between "*Rodolfo d'Eu Conte di Guines*" and "*Cattarina figlia di Lodovico di Savoia Signore di Vaud*" is dated Dec 1340[681]. The testament of "*Cattarina di Savoia Contessa di Guines*" dated 6 May 1343 appoints as her heirs, if she has no children, "*Isabella di Challon sua Madre e premorando questa, Ludovico di Savoia Signore di Vaud suo Padre*", chooses her burial "*nel Convento de' P. P. Minori di Mion, ove resta sepolto Gio. di Savoia suo fratello*", and names "*Conte Rodolfo suo marito*"[682]. A testamentary codicil of "*Lodovico di Savoia Signore di Vaud*" dated 18 Jan 1349 confirms bequests made to "*Isabella di Challon sua Consorte*" and refers to the dowry of "*Cattarina sua figlia, Moglie del Principe Rodolfo Conte d'Eu e di Guines*"[683]. She married thirdly (Mar 1352) **Guillaume I "le Riche" Comte de Namur**.

- (b) **JEANNE de Brieune** (-Sens 6 Jul 1389, bur église de l'Abbaye royale de Saint-Denis). Dame de Château-Chinon et de Darcy. m firstly ([18 Jun 1342/10 Mar 1343]) as his second wife, **GAUTHIER [VI] de Brieune Conte di Lecce** e Conversano titular Duke of Athens, son of GAUTHIER [V] de Brieune Duke of Athens Conte di Lecce & his wife Jeanne de Châtillon-Porcéan (Lecce 1302-killed in battle Poitiers 19 Sep 1356, bur Abbaye de Beaulieu). m secondly (contract 16 Jan 1358) **LOUIS d'Evreux Comte d'Etampes**, son of CHARLES d'Evreux Comte d'Etampes [Capet] & his wife doña María de la Cerda dame de Lunel (1336-Paris Hôtel de Nesle 6 May 1400, bur église de l'Abbaye royale de Saint-Denis).

- (c) **MARIE** (-young).

- ii) **MARIE** (-young, bur Abbaye de Longvilliers).

- b) **ISABELLE** (-[Dec 1302/11 Nov 1307]). m **JEAN [III] de Dampierre Seigneur de Dampierre** Vicomte de Troyes, son of JEAN [I] Seigneur de Dampierre & his wife Laure de Lorraine ([1251/53]-before 11 Nov 1307).

- c) **JEANNE** (-after 12 Mar 1325). m firstly as his second wife, **RAYMOND [VI] Vicomte de Turenne**, (-1304). m secondly (before 4 Aug 1314) **RENAUD Sire de Piquigny** Vidame d'Amiens (-1315).

- d) **MARGUERITE** (-20 May 1310). m **GUY [II] Vicomte de Thouars** Seigneur de Talmond (-21 Sep 1308).
- e) **MATHILDE** ([1272/74]-[1348/53]). She was Infante don Alfonso's mistress from [1288/89]. Masnata demonstrates that Infante don Alfonso de la Cerda did not marry Mathilde de Narbonne, daughter of Aimery VI Vicomte de Narbonne[684], which is shown in *Europäische Stammtafeln*[685]. m (1290) **Infante don ALFONSO de la Cerda**, son of Infante don FERNANDO "él de la Cerda" de Castilla y León & his wife Blanche de France (Valladolid 1270-Piedrahita shortly after 23 Dec 1324).
- 2. **BLANCHE** (-before 1338). Abbess of Maubuisson 1309. The necrology of Maubuisson records the donation "*XVIII Kal Oct*" of "*Alphonsus comes Augi Francie camerarius...filie sue Blanche*"[686].

E. COMTES d'EU (CAPET)

The primary sources which confirm the parentage and marriages of the members of this family have not yet been confirmed, unless otherwise stated below.

JEAN d'Artois "Sans-Terre", son of **ROBERT [III] d'Artois** Seigneur de Conches & his wife Jeanne de Valois (29 Aug 1321-6 Apr 1387, bur Eu, église abbatiale de Notre-Dame). Imprisoned at Château-Gaillard after the trial of his father, he was released on the accession in 1350 of Jean II "le Bon" King of France who created him **Comte d'Eu** in Feb 1351. Member of the Royal Council, Lieutenant of the King in Normandy in 1351. Captured at Poitiers 1356, he was taken to London but released soon after. He continued to serve the French king faithfully for the rest of his life.

m (contract Château d'Eu 11 Jul 1352) as her second husband, **ISABEAU de Melun** Dame de Houdain, widow of **PIERRE Comte de Dreux** [Capet], daughter of **JEAN I Vicomte de Melun** Comte de Tancarville [Chamberlain of France] & his wife Isabelle Dame d'Antoing, Epinoy, Zotteghem et Houdain, Bgfn van Gent (1328-Château de Monceaux, Eu Dec 1389, bur Eu, église abbatiale de Notre-Dame).

Mistress (1): ---. The name of Comte Jean's mistress is not known.

Comte Jean & his wife had six children:

1. **JEANNE d'Artois** ([1353]-after 22 May 1420, bur Abbaye d'Eu, Chapelle de la Trinité). After her husband died, she was called Mademoiselle de Dreux, Dame de Saint-Valéry. m (contract Compiègne, Oise 1 Jul 1362, Château d'Eu 12 Jul 1365) **SIMON de Thouars Comte de Dreux**, son of **LOUIS Vicomte de Thouars** Seigneur de Talmont & his wife Jeanne Ctss de Dreux Dame de Saint-Valéry (-Château d'Eu 12 Jul 1365, bur Abbaye d'Eu, Chapelle de la Trinité). He was killed in a tournament on the day of his marriage.
2. **JEAN d'Artois** ([1355]-Péronne, Somme 14 Feb 1363, bur Péronne, église collégiale Saint-Foucy). Seigneur de Péronne.
3. **ROBERT d'Artois** (1356-poisoned Château d'Œuf, Naples 20 Jul 1387, bur Naples, church of San Lorenzo). Although he died after his father, he probably did not know of his death so did not claim to have succeeded as Comte d'Eu. He and his wife were poisoned by orders of his brother-in-law Charles III King of Sicily. m ([1376]) as her second husband, **JEANNE of Sicily**, widow of **Infante don LUIS de Navarre Comte de Beaumont-le-Roger**, daughter of **CHARLES of Sicily** Duke of Durazzo [Anjou-Capet] & his wife Marie of Sicily [Anjou-Capet] (1344-poisoned château d'Œuf, Naples 20 Jul 1387, bur Naples, church of San Lorenzo).
4. **PHILIPPE d'Artois** (1358-Mihalıççık, Anatolia 16 Jun 1397, bur Eu, Abbaye de Saint-Laurent, or bur Constantinople, Convent of Saint-François de Galata). He succeeded

his father in 1387 as **Comte d'Eu**. Appointed Connétable de France 31 Dec 1392 by Charles VI King of France. He fought in Palestine, was captured by the Turks but was freed by Maréchal Boucicaut. He was captured again at the siege of Nicopolis. He was captured by the Turks after the failed siege of Nicopolis in Sep 1396, and died soon after. **m** (contract Paris 27 Jan 1393) as her second husband, **MARIE de Berry**, widow of **LOUIS de Châtillon Comte de Dunois**, daughter of JEAN de France Duc de Berry & his first wife Jeanne d'Armagnac (1370-Lyon Jun 1434, bur Abbaye de Souvigny-en-Bourbonnais, Allier). She married thirdly (contract Paris 27 May 1400, in person Paris, Palais du Roi 21 Jun 1401) **Jean I Duc de Bourbon et d'Auvergne**. Comte Philippe & his wife had four children:

- a) **PHILIPPE d'Artois** (-Eu 23 Dec 1397, bur église abbatiale d'Eu).
 - b) **CHARLES d'Artois** ([1394]-25 Jul 1472, bur église abbatiale d'Eu). He succeeded his father in 1397 as **Comte d'Eu**. Captured by the English at Azincourt 1415, imprisoned in England until 1438 when he was exchanged for the Earl of Somerset. Lieutenant Général du Roi in Normandy. Governor of Paris 1465. After his death, his nephew Jean de Bourgogne Comte de Nevers became Comte d'Eu. **m firstly** (église de Saint-Martin aux Jumeaux, Picardie 21 Jul 1448) **JEANNE de Saveuse**, daughter and heiress of **PHILIPPE Seigneur de Saveuse** & his wife Marie d'Ailly (-Château de Sancerre 2 Jan 1449, bur église abbatiale d'Eu). **m secondly** (Antoing near Tournai, Hainaut 23 Sep 1454) **HELENE de Melun**, daughter of **JEAN I de Melun Vicomte de Gand Seigneur d'Antoing** [Constable of Flanders, Governor of Douai] & his wife Jeanne d'Abbeville Dame de Boubers[-en-Ponthieu] (-Rouen 25 Jul 1472, bur Abbaye d'Eu, Chapelle Saint-Antoine). **Mistress (1): LOUISE de Hénin-Liétard**, daughter of ---. Comte Charles had one possible illegitimate son by Mistress (1):
 - i) [**CHARLES d'Artois** ([1470]-). Kerrebrouck[687] refers to the claim by the family d'Artois of Artois (extinct in the male line in 1885) to descend from this possible illegitimate son of Charles d'Artois Comte d'Eu. **m AGNES de Namur**, daughter of ---.]
 - c) **BONNE d'Artois** ([1395]-in childbirth Dijon 17 Sep 1425, bur Dijon, église des Chartreux). Regent of Nevers after her first husband's death, until her second marriage. She succeeded her aunt Jeanne d'Artois Mademoiselle de Dreux as Dame de Houdain. **m firstly** (contract Paris 12 Mar 1413, Château de Beaumont-en-Argonne, Ardennes 20 Jun 1413) as his second wife, **PHILIPPE de Bourgogne Comte de Nevers** et de Rethel, son of **PHILIPPE II "le Hardi" Duke of Burgundy** & his wife Marguerite II Ctss of Flanders (Villaines-en-Duesmois Oct 1389-killed in battle Agincourt 25 Oct 1415, bur Estelan near Rethel). **m secondly** (Moulins-lès-Engelbert 1424) as his second wife, **PHILIPPE III "le Bon" Duke of Burgundy**, son of **JEAN "Sans-Peur" Duke of Burgundy** & his wife Marguerite de Hainaut (Dijon 31 Jul 1396-Bruges 15 Jun 1467, bur Dijon église des Chartreux).
 - d) **CATHERINE d'Artois** (-before 3 Sep 1420). **m** as his first wife, **JEAN de Bourbon Seigneur de Carencey**, son of Jean I de Bourbon Comte de Vendôme et de la Marche & his wife Catherine Ctss de Vendôme (-before Jan 1458).
5. **CHARLES d'Artois** (1359-15 Apr 1368, bur Eu, église abbatiale de Notre-Dame).
 6. **ISABEAU** (1361-26 Jun 1379, bur Eu, église abbatiale de Notre-Dame, Chapelle Saint-Jean). Guillaume de Vernon, his son Hugues and his wife Emma donated property to Rouen Holy Trinity, confirmed in the charter dated to [1067][688].

Comte Jean had one illegitimate son by Mistress (1):

7. **GUILLAUME bâtard d'Eu**. He pleaded at the parlement of Paris in 1414 with his half-sister Jeanne d'Artois Mademoiselle de Dreux.

Chapter 9. COMTES d'EVREUX

A. COMTES d'EVREUX, family of DUKES of NORMANDY

ROBERT, son of RICHARD I Comte [de Normandie] & his second wife Gunnora (-1037). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Richard, Robert, Mauger*" as three of the five sons of Duke Richard and Gunnor, recording in a later passage that Robert succeeded Hugues as Archbishop of Rouen[689]. The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines names "*Robertus archiepiscopus Rothomagensis*" as brother of "*dux Normannie Richardus II*"[690]. He is named as brother of Richard II Duke of Normandy by Orderic Vitalis[691]. Robert of Torigny names "*Ricardum...qui ei successit et Robertum postea archiepiscopum Rothomagensium et Malgerium comitem Curbuliensem, aliosque duos*" as the sons of "*Ricardi primi ducis Normanniæ*" & Gunnora[692]. **Comte d'Evreux**. Bishop of Rouen 989, after his parents married to legitimise him to regularise his appointment[693]. An agreement between the abbots of Jumièges and Bougeuil concerning an exchange of land in Poitou, by charter dated [13 Apr/4 Apr] 1012, is subscribed by "*Richardus...filius Ricardi principis magni...Robertus archiepiscopus...ecclesie Rotomagensis et Vuillelmus et Malgerus fratres Richardi comitis...*"[694]. He quarrelled with his nephew Robert II Duke of Normandy and took refuge in France. Robert of Torigny records the death in 1037 of "*Robertus...archiepiscopus Rothomagensis*"[695].

m **HERLEVA**, daughter of ---. She is called "*a wife named Herleve*" whom the bishop took "*in his capacity as count*" by Orderic Vitalis[696]. Orderic Vitalis, in another passage, says that "*the practice of celibacy among the clergy was so relaxed that not only priests but even bishops freely shared their beds with concubines and openly boasted of their numerous progeny*"[697]. Chibnall[698] mentions that clerical marriage was formally prohibited in Normandy in the 1064 Council of Lisieux. Ambivalence towards the marriage of senior members of the clergy in early medieval times is discussed by Taglia[699]. The author highlights the uncertainty existing before the 12th century regarding the regularity of such marriages, and the legitimacy of any children produced, the position remaining unclear until the ecumenical councils of Lateran I (1123) and Lateran II (1139) which ruled that the major holy orders were an impediment to marriage.

Robert & his wife had four children:

1. **RICHARD d'Evreux** (-1067, bur Fontenelle, monastery of Saint-Wandrille[700]). Orderic Vitalis names him son of "*Archbishop Robert*"[701]. **Comte d'Evreux**. "*Ricardus Rotberti archiepiscopi filius*" donated a mill at Evreux to the abbey of Jumièges by charter dated [26 Mar 1038/14 Apr 1039][702]. "*Ricardus comes Ebroicensis*" donated the church of Gravigny to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen, dated [1052/66][703]. He took part in the battle of Hastings 14 Oct 1066[704]. m (after [1040]) as her second husband, **GODECHILDIS**, widow of **ROGER [II] de Conches** [Tosny], daughter of ---. Guillaume de Jumièges records the marriage of the widow of "*Roger du Ternois*" and "*Richard comte d'Evreux et fils de Robert l'archevêque*"[705]. The Miracles of Sainte-Foy recount her being cured of a serious illness by miracle, when she was still married to her first husband[706]. Comte Richard & his wife had three children:
 - a) **GUILLAUME "Crespin" d'Evreux** (-18 Apr 1118, bur Fontenelle, monastery of Saint-Wandrille[707]). Guillaume de Jumièges names Guillaume as son of "*Richard comte d'Evreux et fils de Robert l'archevêque*" & his wife[708]. He contributed 80 ships to the fleet of Guillaume II Duke of Normandy which invaded England in 1066[709]. **Comte d'Evreux**. He was taken prisoner during the siege of the castle of Sainte-Suzanne in 1085[710]. He and his wife were exiled from Normandy to Anjou in 1112 by Henry I King of England who restored the county to them in late Feb 1113[711]. He was "*struck down by apoplexy*" and, after his death without children, King Henry "*took the county of Evreux into his own hands*"

because the count's nephew Amaury de Montfort "*had forfeited the king's favour by his effrontery*"[712]. m **HELVISE de Nevers**, daughter of GUILLAUME I Comte de Nevers & his first wife Ermengarde Ctss de Tonnerre (-[Feb 1113/18 Apr 1118], bur Noyon[713]). She, her father and her husband are named by Orderic Vitalis, who says she was "*clever and persuasive, but cruel and grasping*", and recounts her anger towards "*Isabel de Conches*" which led to a bitter war with the latter's husband Raoul de Tosny[714]. "*Willelmi comitis Ebroicensis, Helvisse comitis*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Martin, Troarn by charter dated to [1100/14][715].

- b) **AGNES d'Evreux**. Orderic Vitalis says that Ralph de Tosny "*carried...away by night*" his uterine sister and gave her in marriage to Simon de Montfort, receiving in return Simon's daughter Isabel as his wife[716]. In other passages Orderic names her and specifies that she was the daughter of Richard and sister of Guillaume[717]. m as his third wife, **SIMON Seigneur de Montfort-l'Amaury**, son of AMAURY Seigneur de Montfort & his wife Bertrade --- (-25 Sep [1087], bur Epernon).
- c) **GODECHILDE d'Evreux**. The primary source which confirms her parentage has not yet been identified. Nun at Evreux.
2. **RAOUL d'Evreux** (-1051). Orderic Vitalis names him as the son of "*Archbishop Robert*"[718]. Seigneur de Gacé et de Varenguebec. m as her first husband, **BASILIE**, daughter of GERARD Flaitel & his wife ---. Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Gautier-Giffard 1er*" married an unnamed daughter of "*Girard Flatel*", his other daughter "*Basilie veuve de Raoul de Gacé*" marrying Hugues de Gournay[719]. She married secondly **Hugues de Gournay**. Raoul & his wife had one child:
 - a) **ROBERT d'Evreux** (-[1064/65]). He is named as son of Raoul by Orderic Vitalis who says that he died without issue, after which his inheritance was taken by Guillaume II Duke of Normandy[720]. Seigneur de Gacé.
3. **GUILLAUME d'Evreux**. He is named as "*son of Archbishop Robert*" by Orderic Vitalis[721]. m as her second husband, **HAWISE**, widow of **ROBERT de Grantmesnil**, daughter of GIROIE Seigneur d'Enghien & his wife Gisla de Bastenbourg. Orderic Vitalis names her, gives her parentage, her two husbands and seven children, six by her first marriage, one by her second[722]. Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Hadvise fille de Giroie et veuve de Robert de Grandménil*" as wife of "*Guillaume frère de Richard [comte d'Evreux et fils de Robert l'archevêque]*"[723]. Guillaume & his wife had one child:
 - a) **JUDITH d'Evreux** (-1076). Orderic Vitalis names her, gives her parentage and records her marriage[724]. In another passage, the same source specifies that her mother had only one daughter by her second marriage[725]. Her half-brother Robert de Grandmesnil, Abbé de Saint-Evroul-sur-Ouche, was her guardian. After quarrelling with Guillaume II Duke of Normandy, he fled Normandy with Judith, her brother and sister, first to Rome where he tried to seek redress from the Pope, and then to Robert Guiscard in Apulia who had founded the abbey of Santa Eufemia in Calabria for him[726]. Malaterra records the marriage "*apud Sanctum Martinum*" of "*abbatum Sanctæ Euphemie Robertum...Judicta sorore sua*" and Count Roger[727]. m (San Martino d'Agri Nov 1061) as his first wife, **ROGER de Hauteville**, son of TANCRED de Hauteville & his [second wife] [Fressenda] ([1031]-Mileto 22 Jun 1101, bur Mileto, Abbey of the Holy Trinity). His brother installed him as **ROGER I Count of Sicily** in 1072.
4. **GAUTIER de Rosmar**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.

Robert had one illegitimate child by an unknown mistress:

5. **RAOUL de Vacé**. Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Raoul de Vacé, fils de Robert l'archevêque*" was one of those responsible for the murder of Gilbert Comte d'Eu[728] in 1040, and in a later passage that he

was chosen as tutor of Guillaume II Duke of Normandy[729]. Robert of Torigny names "*Radulfo de Waceio filio Roberti archiepiscopi Rothomagensis*" as murderer of "*Gislebertus filius...Godefridi*"[730].

B. COMTES d'EVREUX (MONTFORT-l'AMAURY)

AMAURY de Montfort, son of SIMON Seigneur de Montfort-l'Amaury & his third wife Agnès d'Evreux (-[18/19] Apr after 1136, bur Abbaye de Haute-Bruyère). His parentage is recorded by Orderic Vitalis[731]. He succeeded his brother after [1104] as Seigneur de Montfort-l'Amaury. Orderic Vitalis records that, after the death of his maternal uncle Guillaume "Crespin" Comte d'Evreux, Amaury claimed the succession but Henry I King of England "*took the county of Evreux into his own hands*" because he "*had forfeited the king's favour by his effrontery*"[732]. He led a major rebellion and captured the town of Evreux[733]. King Henry besieged the castle but the two parties were reconciled by King Henry's nephew Thibaut Comte de Blois[734], when Amaury succeeded as **Comte d'Evreux**. The necrology of Saint-Père-en-Vallée records the death "*19 Apr*" of "*Amauricus princeps de Montefort*"[735]. The necrology of Haute-Bruyère lists members of the Montfort family who are buried in the abbey, starting with "*conte Amaury...qui premier fonda l'eglise, dou fil le conte Simon le Chauf qui gist a Evreux*"[736].

Betrothed (1103) to --- **de Meulan**, daughter of ROBERT de Beaumont-le-Roger Comte de Meulan, Earl of Leicester & his wife Elisabeth de Vermandois [Capet]. Daughter of Robert, she was betrothed by her father to Amaury nephew of Guillaume Comte d'Evreux when only one year old but "*various circumstances arose which prevented the marriage*" according to Orderic Vitalis[737]. The identity of the daughter is unknown, but she may have been Isabelle (see below). She is named "Aline" in *Europäische Stammtafeln*[738], but the source for this is not known. If this is correct, she was probably the same person as Robert's daughter Adeline (see below).

m firstly ([1115], divorced 1118) **RICHILDIS de Hainaut**, daughter of BAUDOUIN II Comte de Hainaut & his wife Ida de Louvain ([1095]-after 1118). Orderic Vitalis names "*Richenda*" as wife of Amaury de Montfort, but does not give her origin[739]. The *Chronicon Hanoniense* names "*Richeldis*" as daughter of "*Balduino comitis Hanoniensis*" and wife of "*comiti Montisforti*"[740].

m secondly (before 1127) **AGNES de Garlande**, daughter of ANSEAU de Garlande Comte de Rochefort & his wife --- de Rochefort-en-Yvelines (-1143). The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. Her dowry was Rochefort and Gournay-sur-Marne[741].

Comte Amaury & his second wife had three children:

1. **AMAURY de Montfort** (-[1140]). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. He succeeded his father as **Comte d'Evreux**, Seigneur de Montfort-l'Amaury. Robert of Torigny records the death in 1140 of "*comes Ebroicensis Amalricus*" and the succession of "*frater eius Symon*"[742].
2. **SIMON de Montfort** (-12/13 Mar 1181, bur Evreux Cathedral). Robert of Torigny records that "*frater eius Symon*" succeeded in 1140 on the death of "*comes Ebroicensis Amalricus*"[743]. He succeeded his brother as **Comte d'Evreux**, Seigneur de Montfort-l'Amaury. During the 1159 war between Henry II King of England and Louis VII King of France, Simon handed his castles of Rochefort, Montfort and Epernon to King Henry, which forced King Louis to make a truce as his communications between Paris, Orléans and Etampes were thereby cut[744]. Robert of Torigny records the death in 1182 of "*Simon comes Ebroicensis*" and the succession "*in comitatu Ebroicensis in Normannia*" of "*Amalricus filius eius*" and "*in comitatu de Rocha et in terra Francie*" of "*Simon alter filius eius*"[745]. The necrology of Haute-Bruyère lists members of the Montfort family who are buried in the abbey, starting with "*conte Amaury...qui premier fonda l'eglise, dou fil le conte Simon le Chauf qui gist*"

a *Evreux*[746]. m **MATHILDE**, daughter of ---. The primary source which confirms her marriage has not yet been identified. Simon & his wife had three children:

a) **AMAURY de Montfort** (-1182). Robert of Torigny records the death in 1182 of "*Simon comes Ebroicensis*" and the succession "*in comitatu Ebroicensis in Normannia*" of "*Amalricus filius eius*" and "*in comitatu de Rocha et in terra Francie*" of "*Simon alter filius eius*"[747]. He succeeded his father in 1181 as **Comte d'Evreux**. m ([1170]) **MABEL of Gloucester**, daughter of WILLIAM FitzRobert Earl of Gloucester & his wife Avise de Beaumont (-1198). An anonymous continuation of the Chronicle of Robert of Mont-Saint-Michel records (in order) "*Comitissa Ebroicensis...uxor Guillelmi Comititis de Clara, tertia...in manu Dei et domini Regis*" as the three daughters left by "*Guillelmus Comes Glocestriæ*" when he died[748]. The *Chronica de Fundatoribus et Fundatione* of Tewkesbury Abbey names "*Mabilia comiti de Evereis in Normannia nuptam...Amiciam...Isabellam*" as the three daughters of "*comes Willielmus*" and his wife[749]. Benedict of Peterborough records "*uxori Amauri comitis Ebroicanum*" as "*Willelmus filius Roberti filii regis Henrici primi comes Gloucestriæ...filiam ipsius comitis*"[750]. Robert of Torigny records the marriage in 1170 of "*primogenitam filiam Roberti comitis Glocestriæ*" and "*Amauricus primogenitus filius Symonis comitis Ebroicensis*"[751]. In another passage, Robert of Torigny records the death in 1183 of "*Guillelmus comes Glocestriæ*" leaving three daughters as his heirs, of whom one (mentioned first) was "*comitissa Ebroicensis*"[752]. The Annals of Tewkesbury record the death in 1198 of "*Mabilia comitissa Ebroici*"[753]. Comte Amaury V & his wife had one child:

i) **AMAURY de Montfort** (-[1213]). He succeeded his father in 1182 as **Comte d'Evreux**. Earl of Gloucester. m **firstly** (before 1198) **AGNES d'Amboise**, daughter of HUGUES [II] Sire d'Amboise & his wife Mathilde de Vendôme (-1202). "*Sulpicius dominus Ambaziæ et Matildis mater mea et omnes fratres et sorores Hugo...et Johannes, Helisabeth et Agnes atque Dionisia*" donated property to the abbey of Fontaines-les-Blanches by charter dated 1194[754]. The primary source which confirms her marriage has not yet been identified. 1202. m **secondly** (before 1203) **MELISENDE de Gournay**, daughter of ---. The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified.

b) **SIMON [IV] de Montfort** (-before 13 Jan 1188, bur Abbaye de Haute-Bruyère). Robert of Torigny records the death in 1182 of "*Simon comes Ebroicensis*" and the succession "*in comitatu Ebroicensis in Normannia*" of "*Amalricus filius eius*" and "*in comitatu de Rocha et in terra Francie*" of "*Simon alter filius eius*"[755]. He succeeded his father in 1181 as Seigneur de Montfort-l'Amaury.

- **see below**.

c) **BERTRADE de Montfort** ([1155]-1227). Robert of Torigny records the marriage arranged by Henry II King of England in 1170 of "*Hugoni comiti Cestriæ cognate suo*" and "*filiam comitis Ebroicensis cognatam suam ex parte patris sui*"[756]. The *Rotuli de Dominabus* of 1185 records property "*Beltesford et Hemmingebi et Dunintone*" held by "*Bertia comitissa, filia comitis de Evereros, uxor Hugonis comitis Cestrie*"[757]. The Annals of Burton record the death in 1227 of "*Bertrudis comitissa Cestriæ*"[758]. The Annals of Burton record the death in 1227 of "*Bertrudis comitissa Cestriæ*"[759]. m (1169) **HUGH Earl of Chester**, son of RANULF de Gernon Earl of Chester & his wife Maud of Gloucester (Kevelioc, co. Monmouth 1147-Leek, Staffordshire 30 Jun 1181, bur Chester, Abbey of St Werburgh).

3. **AGNES de Montfort** (-15 Dec 1181). Robert of Torigny refers to the wife of "*Gualerannus comes Mellenti*" as "*sorore Simonis comitis Ebroicensis*" but does not name her[760]. "*Agnes comitissa Mell.*" donated property "*haia de Lintof*" to the monastery of Montvilliers for the soul of "*Almarici comitis ebroicensis*

patris mei...[et]...comitis Mell. Gual. domini mei...et Roberti filii mei" by undated charter[761]. "*G comes Mellenti et A comitissa uxor mea*" donated property to Notre-Dame de la Trappe by undated charter[762]. m (1141) **WALERAN de Beaumont Earl of Worcester**, son of ROBERT de Beaumont-le-Roger Comte de Meulan, Earl of Leicester & his wife Elisabeth de Vermandois [Capet] (1104-Préaux 9/10 Apr 1166, bur Préaux, monastery of Saint-Pierre).

Brother and sister, the precise relationship between them and the Montfort family has not yet been established:

1. son . Abbot of Savigny. Robert of Torigny records that "*priorissa de Monte Sancti Martini...soror abbatis Savignei qui fuit nepos Simonis comitis Ebroicensis*" was appointed "*abbatissa Sanctæ Trinitatis Cadomi*" in 1182[763].
2. daughter . Prioress of Mont-Saint-Martin. Robert of Torigny records that "*priorissa de Monte Sancti Martini...soror abbatis Savignei qui fuit nepos Simonis comitis Ebroicensis*" was appointed "*abbatissa Sanctæ Trinitatis Cadomi*" in 1182[764]. Abbess of Holy Trinity Caen.

SIMON de Montfort, son of SIMON [III] de Montfort Seigneur de Montfort et de Rochefort & his wife Mathilde --- (-before 13 Jan 1188, bur Abbaye de Haute-Bruyère). Robert of Torigny records the death in 1182 of "*Simon comes Ebroicensis*" and the succession "*in comitatu Ebroicensis in Normannia*" of "*Amalricus filius eius*" and "*in comitatu de Rocha et in terra Francie*" of "*Simon alter filius eius*"[765]. He succeeded his father in 1181 as Seigneur de Montfort-l'Amaury. The necrology of Haute-Bruyère lists members of the Montfort family who are buried in the abbey, including "*...comte Simon...et de sa femme la contesse Amicie...*"[766].

m (before [1170]) as her first husband, **AMICIE of Leicester**, daughter of ROBERT de Breteuil Earl of Leicester & his wife Pernelle de Grantmesnil (-3 or 10 Sep 1215, bur Abbaye de Haute-Bruyère). The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines refers to the mother of "*comes Symon Montisfortis et Guido frater eius*" as "*Guilelmum comitem Licestrie...sorore*" but does not name her[767]. A history of the foundation of St Mary's abbey, Leicester names "*Amiciam primogenitam...et Margaritam juniorem*" as the two daughters of "*Robertus*" and his wife "*Petronillam filiam Hugonis de Grantmenyl*", adding that Amice married "*domino Symoni de Monteforti*"[768]. She married secondly (before 13 Jan 1188) **Guillaume [III] des Barres**. She styled herself Ctss of Leicester after the death of her brother Robert. She surrendered Breteuil to Philippe II King of France in 1206 in return for other lands[769]. The necrology of Chartres cathedral records the death "*IV Id Sep*" of "*Amicia...comitissa Liecestrie et domina Montisfortis*"[770]. The necrology of Haute-Bruyère lists members of the Montfort family who are buried in the abbey, including "*...comte Simon...et de sa femme la contesse Amicie...*"[771]. She left a daughter by her second marriage, as shown by the necrology of the Prieuré de Fontaines which records the death "*23 Dec*" of "*domina Ameza...monacha, Willelmi de Barris et comitisse Montis Fortis filia*"[772].

Simon & his wife had three children:

1. **SIMON de Montfort** ([1170]-killed in battle Toulouse 25 Jun 1218, bur Abbey de Haute-Bruyère). The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines refers to the mother of "*comes Symon Montisfortis et Guido frater eius*" as "*Guilelmum comitem Licestrie...sorore*"[773]. "*Li cuens Symon de Monfort et Gui ses freres*" left on crusade in 1202[774]. He is named as brother of Simon de Montfort by William of Tyre (Continuator)[775]. He left on Crusade in 1202 with Renaud Comte de Dampierre, but refused to take part in the capture of the town of Zara for the Venetians or in the capture of Constantinople[776]. Villehardouin records that, after the siege of Zara, "*Simon de Montfort [and]...his brother Guy de Montfort*" deserted the army to join the king of Hungary[777]. The *Historia Salonitanorum* of Thomas Archdeacon of Split names

"*Symon comes de Monteforti*" as one of the leaders of the army which landed at Zadar in Oct 1203[778]. After the death of his maternal uncle, he went to England and was recognised as Earl of Leicester. He was one of the leaders of the crusade against the Albigensian heretics in 1209, and was elected their leader to govern the captured towns of Beziers and Carcassonne in Aug 1209. He captured Albi in 1210 and Toulouse in 1211, finally defeated the Comte de Toulouse at Castelnaudary. He adopted the titles Vicomte d'Albi, Comte de Toulouse, Duc de Narbonne and Marquis de Provence[779]. He defeated Pedro II King of Aragon at Muret 12 Sep 1213. He lost Toulouse to Comte Raymond in Sep 1217, and was killed during an unsuccessful siege of the city[780]. The *Annales Sancti Victoris Massilienses* record the death "1218 VII Kal Iul" of "*Simon comes Montisforti*" during the siege of Toulouse[781]. The necrology of Le Mans Cathedral records the death "VII Kal Jul" of "*Simon...comes Montisfortis*"[782]. The necrology of Haute-Bruyère lists members of the Montfort family who are buried in the abbey, including "...conte Simon...qui mourut en Albigeois et de la contesse Alix sa femme..."[783]. m ([1190]) **ALIX de Montmorency**, daughter of BOUCHARD [IV] Sire de Montmorency & his wife Laurette de Hainaut (-25 Feb 1221, bur Abbaye de Haute-Bruyère). The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines names "*Matheum in curia Francie nominatissimum et comitissam Montisfortis matrem comitis Almarici*" as children of "*Loreta [de Haynaco] [uxor] Buchardo de Montinorence*"[784]. "*Symon comes Leycestrie dominus Montisfortis...Biterrenensis et Carcasonensis vicecomes*" donated property to Notre-Dame de la Trappe with the consent of "*A comitissa uxore mea et filiis nostris A et G*" by charter dated Jul 1212[785]. The necrology of Port-Royal records the death "V Kal Jan" of "*Alix comtesse de Montfort*"[786]. The necrology of Haute-Bruyère lists members of the Montfort family who are buried in the abbey, including "...conte Simon...qui mourut en Albigeois et de la contesse Alix sa femme..."[787]. Comte Simon & his wife had seven children:

a) **AMAURY de Montfort** (-Otranto [Apr] 1241, bur Rome, St Peter's). "*Symon comes Leycestrie dominus Montisfortis...Biterrenensis et Carcasonensis vicecomes*" donated property to Notre-Dame de la Trappe with the consent of "*A comitissa uxore mea et filiis nostris A et G*" by charter dated Jul 1212[788]. He succeeded his father in 1218 as Duc de Narbonne, Comte de Toulouse, Seigneur de Montfort. He later used the title Earl of Leicester. He was compelled to agree settlement terms with the Comte de Toulouse and Comte de Foix in Feb 1224. He was appointed Constable of France by King Louis IX in Dec 1230, succeeding his maternal uncle Mathieu de Montmorency. He fought in the Crusades in 1239, was captured at Gaza 13 Nov 1239, and died on his way home[789]. The necrology of Haute-Bruyère lists members of the Montfort family who are buried in the abbey, including "...conte Amaury...fils dou devant dit conte Simon et dou conte Guy de Bigorre, frere au devant dit conte Amaury..."[790]. m (Carcassonne 1214, consummated 1222) **BEATRIX de Viennois**, daughter of GUIGUES [André] Dauphin de Viennois [Bourgogne-Capet] & his first wife Beatrix de Sabran Ctss de Gap et d'Embrun ([1205]-17 Sep after 1248). "*Almaricus comes Montisfortis Francie constabularius*" donated property to the abbey of Notre-Dame de la Roche with the consent of "*Beatricis ux nostre...Guidonis Bigorensis comitis fratris nostri*" by charter dated Mar 1237[791]. The necrology of Port-Royal records the death "XV Kal Oct" of "*Beatrix contesse de Montfort jadis femme de Almary conte*"[792]. Amaury & his wife had five children:

i) **JEAN de Montfort** (-Cyprus 1249, bur Abbaye de Haute-Bruyère). Comte de Montfort. "*Johannes comes Montisfortis*" donated property to the abbey of Notre-Dame de la Roche by charter dated Jun 1248 which names "*bone memorie domini Almarici...patris nostri*"[793]. The necrology of Haute-Bruyère lists members of the Montfort family who are buried in the abbey, including "...le conte Jean fils du conte Amaury..."[794]. m (before Mar

1248) as her first husband, JEANNE de Châteaudun, daughter of GEOFFROY [VI] Vicomte de Châteaudun & his second wife Clémence des Roches. The primary source which confirms her parentage and two marriages has not yet been identified. Dame de Château-du-Loir 1265. She married secondly as his second wife, Jean de Brienne dit d'Acre. Jean & his wife had one child:

- (a) **BEATRIX de Montfort** (-4 Mar 1311, bur Abbaye de Haute-Bruyère). Her parentage is proved by the list in the necrology of Haute-Bruyère of members of the Montfort family who are buried in the abbey, which refers to "...la contesse Beatrix fille dou devant dit conte Jean..." as wife of "conte Robert de Dreux", although the text does not say that she was herself buried there[795]. She succeeded her father as Ctss de Montfort, Dame de Rochefort. She succeeded her mother as Dame de Château-du-Loir. The necrology of Port-Royal records the death "IV Non Mar" of "Beatrix jadiz comtesse de Dreux et de Montfort"[796]. m (1260) ROBERT [IV] Comte de Dreux, son of JEAN [I] Comte de Dreux & his wife Marie de Bourbon (1241-12 Nov 1282, bur Braine St Ived). Comte de Montfort, by right of his wife.
- ii) **MARGUERITE de Montfort** (-1284 or after). The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. m JEAN [III] Comte de Soissons (-before 8 Oct 1286).
- iii) **LAURE de Montfort** (-before Aug 1270, bur Abbaye Saint-Antoine-lès-Paris). The primary source which confirms her parentage and two marriages has not yet been identified. Dame d'Epernon. m firstly (after 1256) Infante don FERNANDO de Castilla, son of don FERNANDO III "el Santo" King of Castile & his second wife Jeanne de Dammartin Ctss d'Aumâle et de Ponthieu (1238-in France before 1264). Created Comte d'Aumâle, Baron de Montgomery et de Noyelles-sur-Mer. m secondly (before May 1267) as his first wife, HENRI de Grandpré Seigneur de Livry, son of HENRI [V] Comte de Grandpré & his wife Isabeau de Brienne (-before 1287).
- iv) **ADELA de Montfort** (-28 Mar 1279). The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. m **SIMON [II] de Clermont-en-Beauvaisis** Seigneur de Nesle et d'Ailly (-1 Feb 1286).
- v) **PERNELLE de Montfort** (-5 Dec 1275). The primary source which confirms her parentage has not yet been identified. Abbess of Port-Royal. The necrology of Port-Royal records the death "V Non Dec" of "Perronnelle de Montfort abbesse de Port Real"[797].
- b) **GUY de Montfort** (-killed in battle 4 Apr 1220, bur Abbaye de Haute-Bruyère). "Symon comes Leycestrie dominus Montisfortis...Biterrenensis et Carcasonensis vicecomes" donated property to Notre-Dame de la Trappe with the consent of "A comitissa uxore mea et filiis nostris A et G" by charter dated Jul 1212[798]. The *Chronique de Guillaume de Nangis* records in 1220 that "Gui fils de Simon de Montfort" was killed by "le comte de Saint-Gilles"[799]. The necrology of Port-Royal records the death "II Non Apr" of "le jeune Guydo de Montfort"[800]. "Almaricus comes Montisfortis Francie constabularius" donated property to the abbey of Notre-Dame de la Roche with the consent of "Beatricis ux nostre" by charter dated Mar 1237 which names "Guidonis Bigorensis comitis fratris nostri"[801]. The necrology of Haute-Bruyère lists members of the Montfort family who are buried in the abbey, including "...comte Amaury...fils dou devant dit conte Simon et dou conte Guy de Bigorre, frere au devant dit conte Amaury..."[802]. m (13 Nov 1216) as her third husband, PETRONILLE de Comminges Ctss de Bigorre, widow firstly of GASTON VI Comte de Béarn and secondly of don NUÑO Sanchez de Aragón, daughter of BERNARD IV de Comminges & his wife Béatrix III Comtesse de Bigorre (-1251). She married

fourthly **Aymar de Rançon**, and fifthly (1228) **Boson de Marsan** Seigneur de Cognac (-before 1251).

- **COMTES de BIGORRE**.

- c) **SIMON de Montfort** ([1208/09]-killed in battle Evesham 4 Aug 1265, bur Evesham). The *Chronique de Guillaume de Nangis* records in 1239 that "*Simon de Montfort...fils de Simon comte de Montfort*" fled to England, having become the enemy of the queen of France, where King Henry gave him the earldom of Leicester and his sister's hand in marriage[803]. He was granted the inheritance of his paternal grandmother in England by Henry III King of England in Aug 1231 and installed as Earl of Leicester 11 Apr 1239.

- **EARLS of LEICESTER**.

- d) **ROBERT de Montfort**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
- e) **PERNELLE de Montfort** (-before 1237). The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines names "*soror...Symonis [de Montisforti]...Petronilla*"[804]. A nun.
- f) **AMICIE de Montfort** (-20 Feb 1253). The primary source which confirms her parentage and her marriage has not yet been identified. **m** (before May 1226) as his second wife, **GAUTHIER de Joigny** Seigneur de Châteaurenard, son of **RENAUD [IV] Comte de Joigny** & his wife **Adelaide de Nevers** (-before Nov 1237).
- g) **LAURE de Montfort**. The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. **m GERARD [II] de Picquigny** Vidame d'Amiens.

2. **GUY de Montfort** (-killed in battle Vareilles near Pamiers 31 Jan 1228, bur Abbaye de Haute-Bruyère). The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines refers to the mother of "*comes Symon Montisfortis et Guido frater eius*" as "*Guilelmum comitem Licestrie...sorore*"[805]. The *Lignages d'Outremer* name "*Gui de Monfort*" as brother of "*Symon le conte de Montfort*"[806]. "*Symon dominus Montisfortis et Guido frater meus*" confirmed donations to Saint-Martin-des-Champs made by "*comes Amauricus abavus noster*" by charter dated 1 Jan/9 Apr 1200 or 1 Jan/25 Mar 1201[807]. Seigneur de Ferté-Alais et de Castres-en-Albigeois. Seigneur de Brétencourt 1202. "*Li cuens Symon de Monfort et Gui ses freres*" left on crusade in 1202[808]. Villehardouin records that, after the siege of Zara, "*Simon de Montfort [and]...his brother Guy de Montfort*" deserted the army to join the king of Hungary[809]. Seigneur de Ferté-Alais et de Castres. The Continuator of William of Tyre records that, after their arrival in Palestine, "*li cuens Symon de Montfort*" remained in the land and "*ses freres Guis si prist a feme la dame de Saete*"[810]. The Chronicle of Ernoul records the arrival of "*li quens Simons de Montfort, et Guis ses freres*" in Palestine [in 1204] and that "*Guis prist à feme le dame de Saiete*"[811]. "*Guido de Monteforti*" donated property to "*ecclesiæ de Pruliano*", with the consent of "*uxoris Alicis Sidoniæ dominæ*", by charter dated 1 Jun 1216[812]. The necrology of Haute-Bruyère lists members of the Montfort family who are buried in the abbey, including "...conte Gui de Sagette qui fut frere du conte Simon..."[813]. **m firstly** ([1204]) as her second husband, **HELVIS Ibelin**, widow of **RENAUD of Sidon** Lord of Sagette, daughter of **BALIAN of Ibelin** Lord of Nablus & his wife **Maria Komnene** ([1182]-before 1 Jun 1216). The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines names "*uxorem Renaldi de Sidone*" as the daughter of "*Bethuliani de Guibelin*" & his wife and her second husband "*Guido de Monteforti*", but does not name her[814]. The *Lignages d'Outremer* name (in order) "*une fille...Heloys, et un fiz Johan et une autre fille Marguerite, et un fiz Phelippe*" as children of "*Belleem de Ybelin*" & his wife, stating that "*Heloys*" was wife firstly of "*Renaut seignor de Seete*" and secondly of "*Gui de Monfort*"[815]. The Chronicle of Ernoul records the arrival of "*li quens Simons de Montfort, et Guis ses freres*" in Palestine [in 1204] and that "*Guis prist à feme le dame de Saiete*"[816]. "*Guido de Monteforti*" donated property to "*ecclesiæ de Pruliano*", with the consent of "*uxoris Alicis Sidoniæ dominæ*", by charter dated 1 Jun 1216[817]. **m secondly** (before Jul 1224) as her second husband, **BRIENDE de Beynes**, widow of **LAMBERT de Thury** Baron de Lombers, daughter of **LAMBERT** co-Seigneur de

Monteil Baron de la Garde & his wife ---. "*Brienni uxoris mee et Filippi filii mei et ceterorum liberorum meorum*" consented to the donation by "*Guido de Monteforti*" to Port-Royal by charter dated Jul 1224[818]. The primary source which confirms her parentage and first marriage has not yet been identified. Guy & his first wife had three children:

- a) **PHILIPPE de Montfort** (-murdered Tyre 12 Aug 1270). The *Lignages d'Outremer* name (in order) "*Phelippe de Monfort et II filles Prunelle et Florence*" as children of "*Gui de Monfort*" and his wife "*Heloy*s"[819]. "*Brienni uxoris mee et Filippi filii mei et ceterorum liberorum meorum*" consented to the donation by "*Guido de Monteforti*" to Port-Royal by charter dated Jul 1224[820]. He succeeded his father in 1228 as Seigneur de La Ferté-Alais et de Castres-en-Albigeois. Seigneur de Brétencourt 1230. He arrived in Palestine in 1239[821]. After Tyre was captured in 1243 from the Filangieri brothers, Raoul de Soissons, co-regent of Jerusalem, demanded the city for the kingdom of Jerusalem but with support from the Ibelin family it was given as a fief to Philippe de Montfort who thereby became Lord of Tyre[822]. Henri I King of Cyprus, in his capacity of regent of Jerusalem, confirmed Philippe's possession of Tyre in 1246[823]. He was pretender to the throne of Armenia in 1248, by right of his second wife[824]. After Hugues III King of Cyprus succeeded as King of Jerusalem in 1268, he attempted to heal the rifts between the families of the Frankish knights and in particular proposed the marriage of his own sister to Philippe de Montfort's son[825]. He was murdered while he and his older son were praying in a chapel by one of the Assassins of Syria on the orders of Sultan Baibars[826].

- **LORDS of TYRE.**

- b) **PERNELLE de Montfort**. The *Lignages d'Outremer* name (in order) "*Phelippe de Monfort et II filles Prunelle et Florence*" as children of "*Gui de Monfort*" and his wife "*Heloy*s", specifying that the daughters were nuns[827]. Nun at Saint-Antoine des Champs, Paris.
- c) **FLORENCE de Montfort**. The *Lignages d'Outremer* name (in order) "*Phelippe de Monfort et II filles Prunelle et Florence*" as children of "*Gui de Monfort*" and his wife "*Heloy*s", specifying that the daughters were nuns[828]. Nun.

Guy & his second wife had three children:

- d) **ALICIE de Montfort**. The primary source which confirms her parentage has not yet been identified. Nun at Port-Royal 1259.
 - e) **AGNES de Montfort**. The primary source which confirms her parentage has not yet been identified. Nun at Port-Royal 1259.
 - f) **GUIDON de Montfort** (-on crusade, before his mother). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
3. **PERNELLE de Montfort** (-3 Feb 1216). The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. m **BARTHELEMY de Roye** Grand Chambrier de France (-24 Jan 1237).

The precise relationship between the following and the main Montfort family has not yet been ascertained:

1. **PIERRE de Montfort**. m ---. The name of Pierre's wife is not known. Pierre & his wife had two children:
 - a) **PIERRE de Montfort** (-after 1265). The Annals of Dunstable record that "*Simon de Monteforti junior, Petrus de eodem*" were in Northampton when it was captured by the king in 1264[829]. The Annals of Waverley name "*dominus Gudo filius domini Symonnis de Monteforti...duo filii domini Petri de Monteforti...dominus Petrus et dominus Robertus de Munfort*" were among those captured at the battle of Evesham in 1265[830].

- b) **ROBERT de Montfort** (-after 1265). The Annals of Waverley name "*dominus Gudo filius domini Symonnis de Monteforti...duo filii domini Petri de Monteforti...dominus Petrus et dominus Robertus de Munfort*" were among those captured at the battle of Evesham in 1265[831].

Chapter 10. SEIGNEURS de FERRIERES

The primary sources which confirm the parentage and marriages of the members of this family have not yet been confirmed, unless otherwise stated below.

WALKELIN de Ferrières, son of --- (-killed in battle 1040). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Hugues de Montfort fils de Toustain*" when recording that he fought Gauchelin de Ferrières and that both were killed in battle[832], dated to the early part of the reign of Guillaume II Duke of Normandy from the context of the passage.

m ---. The name of Walkelin's wife is not known.

Walkelin & his wife had one child:

1. **HENRI de Ferrières** (-1101, bur Tutbury). Orderic Vitalis records that the king granted "*castrum Stutesburie quod Hugo de Abrincis prius tenuerat*" to "*Henrico Gualchelini de Ferrariis filio*"[833]. Sire de Ferrières et de Chambrais, Normandy. King William I awarded him over 200 lordships, half in Derbyshire, together with the castle of Tutbury, Staffordshire (previously held by Hugues d'Avranches) which became his main seat[834]. "*Henricus de Ferrariis*" founded a church "*apud castellum meum Tutesbury*", for the souls of "*...uxoris mee Berte et filiorum meorum Engenulphi W, Roberti ac filiarum meorum...*"[835]. m **BERTHA**, daughter of ---. "*Henricus de Ferrariis*" founded a church "*apud castellum meum Tutesbury*", for the souls of "*...uxoris mee Berte et filiorum meorum Engenulphi W, Roberti ac filiarum meorum...*"[836]. Keats-Rohan speculates that she was a member of the Laigle family based on the couple naming one of their sons Ingenulf[837], although it is not clear that this family used this name exclusively. Henri & his wife had four children:
 - a) **INGENULF** [Guillaume] **de Ferrières**. "*Henricus de Ferrariis*" founded a church "*apud castellum meum Tutesbury*", for the souls of "*...uxoris mee Berte et filiorum meorum Engenulphi W, Roberti ac filiarum meorum...*"[838]. m ---. The name of Ingenulf's wife is not known. Ingenulf & his wife had one child:
 - i) **HENRY de Ferrers** (-after 1136). He held land at Lechlade, Gloucestershire and Oakham, Rutland[839]. m ---. The name of Henry's wife is not known. Henry & his wife had one child:
 - (a) **WALKELIN** [Walchelin] **de Ferrers**. m ---. The name of Walkelin's wife is not known. Walkelin & his wife had three children:
 - (1) **HENRI de Ferrers**. Seigneur de Chambrais 1202. He was ancestor of the Seigneurs de Ferrières et de Chambrais, extinct in the male line in 1502[840].
 - (2) **HUGH de Ferrers of Lechlade** (-1204). m **MARGARET de Say**, daughter and heiress of HUGH de Say of Richard's Castle.
 - (3) **ISABEL de Ferrers** (-before 29 Apr 1252, bur Lechlade). A manuscript narrating the foundation of Wigmore Abbey records that "*Isabella...filia domini de Ferrers de Lechlade*" was the second wife of "*domini Rogeri*", adding that she became a nun "*apud Lechelade*" and was buried there[841]. "*Rogerus de Mortuomari...et dominæ Isabellæ uxoris meæ*" donated property

to Kington St Michael by undated charter, witnessed by "*Philippo de Mortuomari...*"[842]. She inherited Lechlade and Oakham, lost by her older brother when Normandy was conquered by the French in 1204[843]. **m firstly** [as his second wife,] **ROGER de Mortimer**, son of HUGH de Mortimer & his wife Maud Meschin of Skipton-in-Craven [Chester] (-before 19 Aug 1214, bur Wigmore). **m secondly** PIERES FitzHerbert of Blaen Llyfni (-1 Jun 1235).

- b) **ROBERT de Ferrières** (-1139). "*Henricus de Ferrariis*" founded a church "*apud castellum meum Tuttesbury*", for the souls of "*...uxoris mee Berte et filiorum meorum Engenulphi W, Roberti ac filiarum meorum...*"[844]. He succeeded his father in 1101 in the greater part of his English possessions. "*Robertus comes de Ferrariis*" donated property to Tutbury Priory by undated charter after succeeding "*in hereditatem bonæ memoriæ Henrici patris mei*"[845]. He was created Earl of Derby in 1138.
- **EARLS of DERBY.**
- c) **AMICE de Ferrières** (-6 Sep ----[846]). "*Robertus comes junior de Ferariis*" confirmed donations to Tutbury by "*avus meus Henricus...Egenulfus patruus meus...Robertus pater meus*", naming "*Nigellus de Albiniaco et Amicia filia avi mei*"[847]. **m NIGEL de Albini** of Cainhoe, son of GUILLAUME Seigneur d'Aubigny & his wife --- (-[1100]).
- d) daughter(s) . The fact that Henri had more than one daughter is shown by the charter under which "*Henricus de Ferrariis*" founded a church "*apud castellum meum Tuttesbury*", for the souls of "*...uxoris mee Berte et filiorum meorum Engenulphi W, Roberti ac filiarum meorum...*"[848].

Chapter 11. Family of GIROIE

ABBO "le Breton", son of ---.

m ---. The name of Abbo's wife is not known.

Abbo & his wife had one child:

1. **ARNOLD** "le Gros" . Son of Abbo according to Orderic Vitalis[849]. **m** ---. The name of Arnold's wife is not known. Arnold & his wife had [three] children:

- a) **GIROIE** [Geroius] . Son of Arnold according to Orderic Vitalis[850].

- **see below.**

- b) **HILDIARD** . Orderic Vitalis names her as sister of Giroie, stating that she became the mother of 3 sons and 11 daughters[851]. **m** ---.

- c) [---. **m** ---.]

- i) [---. **m** ---.]

- (a) **GUY** "Bollein" . "*Pronepos*" of the elder Giroie according to Orderic Vitalis, who also names his wife and four sons[852]. The precise relationship is not known. It is possible that he was descended from Hildiard, known sister of Giroie. **m HODIARNA**, daughter of --- . Orderic Vitalis names Hodiarna as wife of Guy "Bollein" and their four sons[853]. Guy & his wife had four children:

- (1) **NORMAN** . Orderic Vitalis names Hodiarna as wife of Guy "Bollein" and their four sons[854].

- (2) **GAUTHIER** . Orderic Vitalis names Hodiarna as wife of Guy "Bollein" and their four sons[855].

- (3) **GEOFFROY** . Orderic Vitalis names Hodierna as wife of Guy "Bollein" and their four sons[856].
- (4) **GUILLAUME** dit Gregory . Orderic Vitalis names Hodierna as wife of Guy "Bollein" and their four sons[857].

GIROIE [Geroius], son of ARNAUD "le Gros" & his wife --- (-1050 or after). Son of Arnold according to Orderic Vitalis, he fought with Guillaume de Bellême against Herbert Comte du Maine[858]. Seigneur d'Echauffour et de Montreuil[859], although it is not clear whether Giroie retained these properties after the death of his betrothed whose dowry they were. Guillaume de Jumièges records that Giroie was "*issu de deux nobles familles de Francs et de Bretons*" and went with Guillaume de Bellême to the court of Duke Richard who granted him the castles of Montreuil et d'Echauffour[860]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that in 1050 Giroie founded the monastery of Saint-Evroul with his grandsons Robert and Hugues de Grantmesnil[861].

Betrothed to ---, daughter of HEUGON. Orderic Vitalis records this betrothal, stating that her dowry was Montreuil and Echauffour, and that she died before the marriage could take place[862].

m GISLA, daughter of THURSTAN de Bastembourg & his wife ---. Guillaume de Jumièges records the marriage of Giroie and Gisela daughter of "*Toustain de Montfort*" and names their seven sons and four daughters, in order, "*Ernauld, Foulques qui périt avec le comte Gilbert, Guillaume, Raoul Male-Couronne, Robert, Hugues et Giroie et les filles Heremburge, Emma, Adelaide et Hadvise*"[863]. Orderic Vitalis names her and her father, as well as her seven sons and four daughters[864].

Giroie & his wife had eleven children:

1. **ARNAUD de Montreuil** . Orderic Vitalis names him and gives his parentage, saying that he was "*accidentally thrown against the sharp corner of a step during a friendly wrestling match with another young athlete at Montreuil...and after breaking three ribs, died within three days*"[865]. **m ---**. The name of Arnaud's wife is not known. Arnaud & his wife had one child:
 - a) **GUILLAUME** . Son of Arnaud de Montreuil, he gave the church and tithes of Giverville to the monks of La-Trinité-du-Mont at Rouen in [1050/56][866].
2. **GUILLAUME** . Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Guillaume fils de Giroie*" fought the comte du Mans[867], dated to the early 1030s from the context of the passage. Son of Giroie according to Orderic Vitalis, who recounts that he was "*unjustly and cruelly mutilated*" by Guillaume "Talvas" son of Guillaume de Bellême who "*blinded and emasculated him and cropped his ears*"[868]. In another passage, Orderic Vitalis records that "*Guillaume fils de Giroie et...ses neveux Hugues de Grentemenil et Robert don frère*" restored the monastery of Ouche de Saint-Evroul[869]. Robert of Torigny's *De Immutacione Ordinis Monachorum* records that "*Willermus filius Geroii monachus Becci et nepotes eius Robertus et Hugo de Grentemaisnil*" restored "*monasterium Sancti Ebrulfi apud Uticum*"[870]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Guillaume son of Giroie*" was blinded and mutilated on the orders of Guillaume [II] "Talvas" Sire d'Alençon after the latter's second marriage, becoming a monk at Bec three years later[871]. He went on pilgrimage to Jerusalem twice, renouncing the world and taking monastic vows at the abbey of Bec after his second journey[872]. **m firstly HILTRUDE**, daughter of FULBERT de Beina & his wife ---. Orderic Vitalis names her and her father, as well as her son[873]. **m secondly EMMA**, daughter of WALKELIN de Tannée & his wife ---. Orderic Vitalis names her and her father, as well as her son [874]. Guillaume & his first wife had one child:
 - a) **ARNAUD d'Echaffour** (-I Jan [1065]). He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis[801]. He returned from Apulia in [1064] and was promised the restoration of his inheritance by Guillaume II Duke of Normandy, but was poisoned by Mabile de Bellême[875]. **m EMMA**, daughter of THURSTAN Haldup & his wife ---. She is named by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her father, and as children

of her marriage, Guillaume, Reginald, Petronilla, Geva and "*several other sons and daughters*"[876]. After the murder of her husband, she took refuge with her brother Eudo, steward of the Duke of Normandy, and passed "almost 30 years of honourable widowhood there"[877]. Arnaud & his wife had [eight or more] children:

- i) **GUILLAUME** . He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis[878]. He served Philippe I King of France as squire, before going to Apulia where he married "a noblewoman of Lombard stock, secured possession of 30 towns under Robert Count of Loritello and had many sons and daughters"[879].
- ii) **RENAUD** . He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis⁸⁰⁶. He became a monk at St Evroul as **BENEDICT** when he was five years old[880].
- iii) **PETRONILLA** . She is named and her parentage given by Orderic Vitalis⁸⁰⁶. She became a nun at Angers Sainte-Marie[881].
- iv) **GEVA** . She is named and her parentage given by Orderic Vitalis⁸⁰⁶. She became a nun at the monastery of Holy Trinity, Caen[882].
- v) other children . Orderic Vitalis states that Arnaud & his wife had "*several other sons and daughters*"[883].

Guillaume & his second wife had one child:

- b) **GUILLAUME** (-Rome after Sep 1068). He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who also specifies that "*later on in Apulia he was known as the good Norman*"[884]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Guillaume Giroie*" left for Apulia and died in Gaeta "*Non Feb*"[885]. His father-in-law installed him as **Duke of Gaeta** in [1064], but he rebelled and attempted to repudiate his wife in order to marry Maria, widow of Duke Atenulf I[886]. Orderic Vitalis records that he became commander of the papal army which was victorious in Campania[887]. Amatus records that he gave two churches to Montecassino in Sep 1068[888]. Amatus records that he died in Rome from "*a burning fever*"[889]. m ([1060/62]) --- **di Capua**, daughter of RICHARD I Prince of Capua & his wife Frédésende de Hauteville. Amatus records the marriage of the daughter of Richard to "*an exceptional knight, small in stature, who was very robust, strong, valiant...his adopted son...William*" with the counties of Aquino, Marsia and Campagna as dowry[890].
3. **FOULQUES** (-murdered 1040). Orderic Vitalis gives his parentage, says he was a minor when his father died, specifies that he held ½ fee of Montreuil and that he was killed by Gilbert de Brionne[891]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Foulque fils de Giroie*" was killed at the same time as Gilbert Comte d'Eu[892], dated to the early part of the reign of Guillaume II Duke of Normandy from the context of the passage. Foulques had two illegitimate children by an unknown mistress:
 - a) **GIROIE** . Orderic Vitalis names him as son of Foulques by a concubine[893].
 - b) **FOULQUES** . Orderic Vitalis names him as son of Foulques by a concubine[894].
4. **RAOUL** "Malacorona/ill-tonsured" . Orderic Vitalis gives his parentage, lists him as the fourth son but in another passage calls him the "fifth brother" after Robert, saying that he was a minor when his father died and retired as a monk at Marmoutier, dying 6 years later[895]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Raoul surnommé le Clerc*" brother of "*Guillaume son of Giroie*" tried unsuccessfully to dissuade his brother from attending the second marriage of Guillaume [II] "Talvas" Sire d'Alençon, after which Guillaume was attacked[896]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that Robert and Raoul avenged the mutilation of their brother Guillaume by devastated the lands of Guillaume [II] "Talvas" Sire d'Alençon[897]. Orderic Vitalis names "*Mala-corona*" as herald of Bohémond of Apulia at the siege of Antioch[898], although it is not certain that this was the same person.
5. **ROBERT** (-6 Feb after [1060/61], bur St-Evroul[899]). Son of Giroie, minor when his father died, he restored the monastery of Ouches in 1050 with his brother Guillaume[900]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Robert fils de Giroie*" was one of

those responsible for the murder of Gilbert Comte d'Eu[901]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that Robert and Raoul avenged the mutilation of their brother Guillaume by devastated the lands of Guillaume [II] "Talvas" Sire d'Alençon[902]. Orderic Vitalis records that he was besieged in the castle of St Ceneri by Guillaume II Duke of Normandy "*in the 25th year of the duke's reign*" ([1060/61]), and that he "*died five days after eating a poisoned apple which he had snatched from his wife's hand*"[903]. m **ADELAIDE**, daughter of ---. She is named by Orderic Vitalis, who says that she was the cousin of Guillaume II Duke of Normandy who arranged the marriage[904]. Robert & his wife had one child:

a) **ROBERT** (-after Jun 1119). He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who specifies that he "*is now fighting for Henry King of England*"[905]. Son of Robert Giroie according to Orderic Vitalis, who specifies that he "*spent many years with his relatives in Apulia*" and was "*consobrinus*" of Robert III Duke of Normandy, who restored to him the castle of Saint-Céneri previously held by his father which he retained "*for about 36 years afterwards*"[906]. His castle was attacked "*without warning*" by Robert de Bellême, triggering open warfare in which Robert Giroie laid waste the country around Alençon for three months, but during his absence Robert de Bellême sacked the castle in [Jul 1092][907]. He rebelled against Henry I King of England in Jul [1118], supported by Foulques IV Comte d'Anjou, but was pardoned in Jun 1119 at the request of Comte Foulques[908]. m **firstly RADEGUNDE**, daughter of --- (-1092). Named as wife of Robert Giroie by Orderic Vitalis, who says that she died in the same year that the castle of Saint-Céneri was plundered by Robert de Bellême[909]. m **secondly** (after 1092) **FELICIA**, daughter of GARNER de Connerré & his wife ---. She is named as second wife of Robert Giroie by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her father and the couple's six children shown below[910]. Robert & his first wife had one child:

i) son (-1092 or after). He was held hostage by Robert de Bellême and died during his captivity, allegedly poisoned by his captor[911].

Robert & his second wife had six children:

ii) **GUILLAUME**. He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis[912]. He and his brother inherited Saint-Céneri from their father[913].

iii) **ROBERT**. He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis[914]. He and his brother inherited Saint-Céneri from their father[841].

iv) **MATHIEU**. He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis[915].

v) **AGATHA**. She is named and her parentage given by Orderic Vitalis[916].

vi) **DAMATA**. She is named and her parentage given by Orderic Vitalis[917]. *same person as...?* **DAMETA**. A Norman woman. Her son granted her the manor of Chelsea for an annual rent of £4[918]. There is no proof that this co-identity is correct. However, the chronology is favourable and no other person has yet been identified with this name. Mistress of: **ETIENNE de Blois Comte de Mortain**, son of ETIENNE Comte de Blois & his wife Adela of England (Blois [1096/97]-Dover 25 Oct 1154, bur Faversham Abbey, Kent). He succeeded in 1135 as **STEPHEN King of England**.

vii) **AVELINE**. She is named and her parentage given by Orderic Vitalis[919].

6. **HUGUES**. Orderic Vitalis gives his parentage, lists him as the seventh son but in another passage calls him the "*sixth brother*" after Raoul, says he was a minor when his father died, and that he was "*mortally wounded by an ill-aimed shaft carelessly thrown by his squire*"[920].

7. **GIROIE**. Orderic Vitalis gives his parentage, says he was a minor when his father died, and raided the land of the church of Lisieux, perishing in a fit of madness on his return to Montreuil "*in the flower of his youth*"[921].

8. **EREMBURGE**. Orderic Vitalis gives her parentage, as well as the name of her husband and two sons[922]. m **WALKELIN de Pont-Echanfrey**, son of ---. Named as husband of Eremburge by Orderic Vitalis[923]. Walkelin & his wife had two children:

- a) **GUILLAUME de Pont-Echanfrey** . Orderic Vitalis gives his parentage[924].
- b) **RAOUL de Pont-Echanfrey** . Orderic Vitalis gives his parentage, and says that he "*later fought loyally for Robert Guiscard*"[925].
- 9. **HAWISE** . Orderic Vitalis gives her parentage, her two husbands and seven children, six by her first marriage, one by her second[926]. m firstly **ROBERT de Grantmesnil**, son of ---. m secondly **GUILLAUME d'Evreux**, son of **ROBERT Comte d'Evreux** Archbishop of Rouen [Normandy] & his mistress Herleva ---. He is named by Orderic Vitalis, who specifies that he was "*son of Archbishop Robert*"[927].
- 10. **EMMA** . Orderic Vitalis gives her parentage, and also names her husband, two sons and two grandsons[928]. m **ROGER de Merlerault**, son of ---. Roger & his wife had two children:
 - a) **RAOUL de Merlerault** . Orderic Vitalis gives his parentage[929].
 - b) **GUILLAUME de Merlerault** . Orderic Vitalis gives his parentage[930]. m --- . The name of Guillaume's wife is not known. Guillaume & his wife had two children:
 - i) **RAOUL de Merlerault** . Son of Guillaume according to Orderic Vitalis, who says that he and his brother were "*our neighbours*"[931].
 - ii) **ROGER de Merlerault** . Son of Guillaume according to Orderic Vitalis, who says that he and his brother were "*our neighbours*"[932].
- 11. **ADELAIS** . Orderic Vitalis gives her parentage, and names her husband and son[933]. m **SOLOMON de Sablé** . Solomon & his wife had one child:
 - a) **RAINARD de Sablé** . He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who says that "*Lisiard now a staunch supporter of king Henry*" is his descendant[934].

Chapter 12. GOURNAY

- 1. **HUGUES de Gournay** (-after Apr 1067). "*Domino meo Hugone Gurnacensi et filio eius Girardo et uxore eius Basilia*" consented to the donation by "*Radulfus cognomine Havoth*" to Jumièges by charter dated to [1040][935]. "...*Hugonis de Gornaio*..." subscribed the charter dated Apr 1067 under which "*Willelmus...dux Normannorum...Anglorum rex*" confirmed rights to the abbey of Saint-Benoît-sur-Loire[936]. m (after 1051) as her second husband, **BASILIE**, widow of **RAOUL de Gacé**, daughter of **GERARD Flaitel** & his wife ---. Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Gautier-Giffard 1er*" married an unnamed daughter of "*Girard Flatel*", his other daughter "*Basilie veuve de Raoul de Gacé*" marrying Hugues de Gournay[937]. Hugues & his wife had one child:
 - a) **GERARD de Gournay** (-Palestine before 1099). "*Domino meo Hugone Gurnacensi et filio eius Girardo et uxore eius Basilia*" consented to the donation by "*Radulfus cognomine Havoth*" to Jumièges by charter dated to [1040][938]. He and his wife participated in the First Crusade but he died before the capture of Jerusalem[939]. m as her first husband, **EDITH de Warenne**, daughter of **WILLIAM de Warenne** Earl of Surrey & his first wife Gundred --- (-after 1155). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Edith sœur de Guillaume comte de Warenne*" and her husband Hugues de Gournay, recording that they left for Jerusalem together, and that after her husband's death en route she married secondly "*Drogon de Mouchy*"[940]. She married secondly **Dreux de Monceaux**. Gerard & his wife had [three] children:
 - i) **HUGUES de Gournay** .

- ii) **GUNDRED de Gournay** (-after 1155). She is named as second wife of Nigel d'Aubigny by Orderic Vitalis, who also specifies that she was the sister of Hugues de Gournay[941]. m (Jun 1118) as his second wife, **NELE d'Aubigny**, son of ROGER d'Aubigny & his wife Amice --- (-21 or 26 Nov 1129).
- iii) [**HAWISE de Gournay** (-after 1112). The Annals of Bermondsey which record the donation by "*Hawisia de Gurnay*" of "*ecclesiam de Inglescombe in comitatu Somerset*" to the abbey in 1112[942]. No indication has been found about the parentage of Hawise, but if she was a member of the main Gournay family she may have been the daughter either of Hugues de Gournay or of his son Gerard de Gournay.]

Chapter 13. GRANTMESNIL

ROBERT de Grantmesnil, son of --- (-killed in battle 18 Jun 1036). Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Robert de Grandménil*" died on 18 Jun from wounds received three weeks earlier when fighting "*Roger de Beaumont*" in support of the rebellion against Guillaume II Duke of Normandy in the early years of the duke's reign[943].

m as her first husband, **HAWISE**, daughter of GIROIE & his wife Gisle de Bastembourg. Orderic Vitalis gives her parentage, names her two husbands and seven children, six by her first marriage, one by her second[944]. She married secondly **Guillaume d'Evreux** [Normandie].

Robert & his wife had six children:

1. **HUGUES de Grantmesnil** ([1025]-in England 22 Feb 1098, bur Saint-Evroul). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Hugues et Robert...et Ernaud*" as sons of "*Robert de Grandménil*"[945].
- [see below](#).
2. **ROBERT de Grantmesnil** (-St Euphemia 15 Nov 1089[946]). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Hugues et Robert...et Ernaud*" as sons of "*Robert de Grandménil*"[947]. He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis[948]. In another passage, Orderic Vitalis records that "*Guillaume fils de Giroie et...ses neveux Hugues de Grentemenil et Robert son frère*" restored the monastery of Ouche de Saint-Evroul[949]. Robert of Torigny's *De Immutacione Ordinis Monachorum* records that "*Willermus filius Geroii monachus Becci et nepotes eius Robertus et Hugo de Grentemaisnil*" restored "*monasterium Sancti Ebrulfi apud Uticum*"[950]. He restored the monastery of Ouches in 1050 with his brother Hugues[951]. Abbot of St Evroul, later of St Euphemia in Calabria. Malaterra records the marriage "*apud Sanctum Martinum*" of "*abbatum Sanctæ Euphemie Robertum...Judicta sorore sua*" and Count Roger[952]. Bishop of Troina. Archbishop of Messina[953].
3. **ARNAUD de Grantmesnil**. Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Hugues et Robert...et Ernaud*" as sons of "*Robert de Grandménil*", recording that Arnaud was young and left to his older brothers' protection by their father when he died[954]. His parentage is given by Orderic Vitalis[955]. He went to Italy in [1050][956]. Malaterra names "*iuvenis...Arnaldus...frater iuveniculæ uxoris eius [Rogerii comitis Siciliæ]*"[957].
4. daughter. Orderic Vitalis refers to three daughters without naming them individually[958].
5. **ADELINA de Grantmesnil**. She must be one of the three unnamed daughters referred to by Orderic Vitalis[959]. She is named in, and her parentage deduced from, the reference in Orderic Vitalis to her two sons[960]. She is presumably one of the three

unnamed daughters referred to by Orderic Vitalis⁸⁸⁵. **m HONFROI de Tilleul**, son of --
-. He is named husband of Adelina by Orderic Vitalis⁸⁸⁷. Honfroi & his wife had [two] children:

- a) **ARNAUD de Tilleul**. He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who specifies that he was nephew of Hugues de Grantmesnil^[961].
- b) **[ROBERT of Rhuddlan]**. Orderic Vitalis says that he was nephew of Hugues de Grantmesnil^[962]. The editor specifies that he was the son of Honfroi de Tilleul^[963], but the primary source on which this is based has not yet been identified.]

6. **EMMA**. She must be one of the three unnamed daughters referred to by Orderic Vitalis^[964]. She is named as the sister of Judith d'Evreux by Orderic Vitalis, who specifies that she married "*another count whose name I cannot recall*"^[965]. In another passage, the same source specifies that their mother had only one daughter by her second marriage^[966]. It must be concluded that Emma was one of their mother's daughters by her first marriage. She fled Normandy with her [half] sister Judith. **m ---**.

HUGUES de Grantmesnil, son of ROBERT de Grantmesnil & his wife Hawise --- ([1025]^[967]-in England 22 Feb 1098, bur Saint-Evroul^[968]). He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis^[969]. Sheriff of Leicester^[970]. In another passage, Orderic Vitalis records that "*Guillaume fils de Giroie et...ses neveux Hugues de Grentemenil et Robert son frère*" restored the monastery of Ouche de Saint-Evroul^[971]. Robert of Torigny's *De Immutacione Ordinis Monachorum* records that "*Willermus filius Geroii monachus Becci et nepotes eius Robertus et Hugo de Grentemaisnil*" restored "*monasterium Sancti Ebrulfi apud Uticum*"^[972]. He fought at Hastings in 1066^[973]. He fought Robert de Bellême and his castle of Courcy was besieged by Robert III Duke of Normandy in 1091^[974].

m ([before 1060]^[975]) **ADELISE [Aelis] de Beaumont**, daughter of IVO Comte de Beaumont & his first wife Judith --- ([before 1045]-Rouen 11 Jul 1091, bur Saint-Evroul^[976]). She is named as wife of Hugues by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her parents and ten children of her marriage^[977]. She owned Peatling Magna, in the possession of Leofric in 1086 in Domesday Book^[978].

Hugues & his wife had ten children:

1. **ROBERT de Grantmesnil** ([before 1060]-1 Jun [1136], bur Saint-Evroul^[979]). He is named, and his parentage given, by Orderic Vitalis, who also names his three wives and their fathers^[980]. Considering that Robert's younger brother Guillaume was considered of marriageable age before [1081] (see below), it is unlikely that Robert was born later than [1060], although this would mean that he was probably in his fifties at the time of his first marriage (considering the estimated birth date range of his first wife) which seems surprising. "*Robert de Grantmesnil et Robert de sancto Serenico*" confirmed donations of property to the abbey of Saint-Evroul made by "*their progenitors Hugh and Robert de Grentemesnil*" by charter dated to [1127/28]^[981]. **m firstly AGNES** [Aveline], daughter of RANULF "le Meschin" Vicomte du Bessin [Bayeux] [later Earl of Chester] & his wife Lucy --- ([1098/1105]^[982]-bur Saint-Evroul^[983]). "*Agnes*" is named as first wife of Robert de Grantmesnil by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her father⁹⁰⁷. **m secondly** as her second husband, **EMMA d'Estouteville**, widow of **ERRAND Sire d'Harcourt**^[984], daughter of ROBERT de Stuteville [d'Estouteville] & his wife ^[985]Beatrix --- (-bur Saint-Evroul^[986]). She is named as second wife of Robert de Grantmesnil by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her father⁹⁰⁷. The primary source which confirms her first marriage has not yet been identified. **m thirdly LUCY**, daughter of SAVARI de Beaumont-au-Maine & his wife Muriel de Méry. She is named as third wife of Robert de Grantmesnil by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her father⁹⁰⁷. Robert de Grantmesnil & his [first/second/third] wife had one [maybe two] children:
 - a) **[HUGUES de Grantmesnil]**. "*Hugues de Grantmesnil*" is named as father of Pernel in an account of the foundation of Leicester Abbey, but the *Complete*

Peerage casts doubt on the accuracy of this as the same source gives details of Pernel's inheritance from him which are clearly incorrect[987]. No other reference to this person has been found. As noted below, Pernel was most likely descended from the senior branch of the Grantmesnil family as she brought the Norman honour of Grantmesnil to her husband, but she may have been the daughter of Robert de Grantmesnil's daughter Agnes.]

- i) [PERNEL [Petronille] (-1 Apr 1212). Pernel is named as great granddaughter of Hugues de Grantmesnil in the [1190/1204] charter of her son Robert FitzPernel to the abbey of St Evroul[988]. Her father is named Hugh de Grantmesnil in an account of the foundation of Leicester Abbey, but the *Complete Peerage* casts doubt on the accuracy of this as mentioned above[989]. Robert de Torigny records that her husband gained the Norman honour of Grantmesnil through his marriage[990], which suggests that Pernel, as heiress, was descended from the oldest son of Hugues de Grantmesnil senior. It is possible that she was the daughter of Agnes, daughter of Robert de Grantmesnil. Considering that Orderic Vitalis does not name Hugues (supposed brother of Agnes) although he is so thorough in naming other members of this family, this is the most likely possibility. m (before [1155/59]) **ROBERT de Beaumont "ès Blanchemains"**, son of ROBERT de Beaumont Earl of Leicester & his wife Amicie de Gaël (-Durazzo 1190). He succeeded his father in 1168 as **Earl of Leicester**.
 - b) **AGNES de Grantmesnil** (after [1115]-). Daughter of Robert de Grantmesnil according to Orderic Vitalis, who also names her husband and his parents[991]. It is not known from which of Robert's marriages she was born but her first name suggests that her mother was his first wife. The age of Robert when he married also suggests that the likelihood of his fathering children would have decreased with his later marriages. Her birth date is unknown, but it could not have been before [1115] at the earliest considering the likely birth date range of Robert's first wife. m **ROBERT de Moulins-la-Marche**, son of GUILLAUME de Moulins-la-Marche & his wife Aubrée ---. He was banished from Normandy by Henry I King of England after he attacked Enguerrand l'Oison, and went to Apulia with his wife "*whom he had lately married*" and died there "*after several years as a wanderer among the dwellings of strangers*"[992].
2. **GUILLAUME [I] de Grantmesnil** (-[before 1114]). He is named, and his parentage given, by Orderic Vitalis, who also names his wife and her father[993]. William I King of England offered him his niece, daughter of Robert Comte de Mortain, but Guillaume left for Apulia[994]. *Europäische Stammtafeln* states that he was in Apulia from 1081[995], although the basis for this is not known. Orderic Vitalis states that he was "*avunculus*" of Arnoul de Montpinçon, whose "*acquisitions*" inspired the latter to set out for Apulia[996]. Orderic Vitalis also records that he took part in Robert Guiscard's campaign against Durazzo in 1081 and that he was summoned by Duke Robert to his deathbed[997]. He was granted land in the valleys of the Crati, the Coscile and at Cotrone[998], although it is not known whether this refers to part of the "*fifteen castles*" of his wife's dowry (see below) or whether they were grants made to Guillaume in his own right before his marriage. Either way, it is clear that Guillaume's career in Apulia must have been particularly successful for him to have risen from a relatively obscure background and to have made such a prominent marriage. Orderic Vitalis reports that in [Jul] 1097 Guillaume and his brother Aubrey were among those who, fearing that Antioch would be recaptured by the Turks, let "*themselves down the wall with ropes*" in order to escape and "*were called clandestine rope-dancers to their lasting disgrace*"[999]. Albert of Aix records "*Guillaume*", married to the sister of Bohémond, and formerly *domestikos* of the Emperor at Constantinople, who escaped "*out of fear*" from Antioch to Alexandretta, believing that the crusading army was doomed after it was besieged by Kerbogha atabeg of Mosul[1000]. He died in Apulia after returning from

Antioch according to Orderic Vitalis[1001], the text suggesting that this was before 1114. *Europäische Stammtafeln*[1002] refers to "1130" but the source to which this relates has not so far been found. m (Apulia [1088/1096][1003] **MABEL of Apulia**, daughter of ROBERT "Guiscard/Weasel" de Hauteville Duke of Apulia & his second wife Sichelgaita of Salerno. She is named as sister of Roger Duke of Apulia by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her husband and says that the marriage was arranged by her brother after he reached a settlement with his half-brother Marco Bohemond[1004]. In a later passage, Orderic names her "*Mabel dite Courte Leuve*", also names her father and specifies that her dowry consisted of fifteen castles[1005]. Malaterra records that the wife of "*Guillelmus de Grantemenil*" was "*sororem ducis, filiam...Guiscardi, Mabiliam*"[1006]. Guillaume & his wife had two children:

- a) **GUILLAUME [II] de Grantmesnil** (-[3 Oct] after [1114]). Son of Guillaume, according to Orderic Vitalis[1007]. He succeeded his father but did not long survive him[1008]. [m **AGATHA**, daughter of --- (-3 Oct ---). According to *Europäische Stammtafeln*[1009], Agatha was the first wife of Guillaume [I] de Grantmesnil. However, the necrology of the abbey of Saint-Denis records the death "V Non Oct" of "*Willelmus de Grandmesnil et uxor eius Agatha*"[1010]. This recording of dual names in necrologies normally reflects the death of the husband, and a subsequent donation by the widow in his memory. This is inconsistent with Agatha being the wife of Guillaume [I]. It is therefore suggested that Agatha may have been the wife of Guillaume [II], although it is possible that the entry refers to an altogether different Guillaume and his wife.]
- b) **ROBERT de Grantmesnil** (-after 1129). Son of Guillaume, according to Orderic Vitalis[1011]. He abandoned his fiefs after a dispute about military service and returned to his kinsfolk north of the Alps in 1129[1012].
3. **HUGUES de Grantmesnil** (-bur Saint-Evroul[1013]). He is named, and his parentage given, by Orderic Vitalis, who says that he "*died in his youth*"[1014].
4. **IVO de Grantmesnil** (-after 1102). He is named, and his parentage given, by Orderic Vitalis, who also names his father-in-law but not his wife[1015]. He held his father's honour in England "*for a little while*" but later pledged it to Robert Comte de Meulan. He went on the First Crusade, was present at the siege of Antioch, and died on a second journey to Jerusalem[1016]. m --- **de Gand**, daughter of GILBERT van Gent & his wife Alice de Montfort-sur-Risle. Orderic Vitalis says that Ivo's wife was the daughter of Gilbert de Gand but does not name her[1017]. Ivo & his wife had one child:
 - a) **IVO de Grantmesnil** (-drowned off Barfleur, Normandy 25 Nov 1120). He, as well as one or two of his otherwise unknown brothers, were drowned following the sinking of the "Blanche Nef [White Ship]"[1018].
5. **AUBREY de Grantmesnil** (-after [Jul] 1097). He is named, and his parentage given, by Orderic Vitalis, who specifies that he abandoned a clerical life for the life of a knight, accompanying his brother Guillaume on the First Crusade and at one time wounding Tancred (later Prince of Antioch)[1019]. Orderic Vitalis reports that in [Jul] 1097 Aubrey and his brother Guillaume were among those who, fearing that Antioch would be recaptured by the Turks, let "*themselves down the wall with ropes*" in order to escape and "*were called clandestine rope-dancers to their lasting disgrace*"[1020].
6. **ADELINA de Grantmesnil** (-[1110/11]). She is named, and her parentage given, by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her husband[1021]. She died soon after making grants to Abingdon Abbey in [1110/11][1022]. m **ROGER Seigneur d'Ivry**, son of --- (-after 24 Apr 1089). *Pincerna* of William I King of England. He founded the abbey of Ivry-la-Balluis[1023]. He held Cottisford from his father-in-law in 1086 in Domesday Book[1024].
7. **HAWISE de Grantmesnil**. She is named, and her parentage given, by Orderic Vitalis, who says that she died "when she had reached marriageable age but was still unmarried"[1025].
8. **ROHAIS de Grantmesnil**. She is named, and her parentage given, by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her husband and his father[1026]. m **ROBERT de Courcy**, son of RICHARD de Courcy & his wife ---.

9. **MATHILDE de Grantmesnil** (-Jaffa). Daughter of Hugues de Grantmesnil, according to Orderic Vitalis, who also names her sister and her two husbands, recounting that she "*took the road for Jerusalem*" with her second husband but died at Jaffa on her way home[1027]. m firstly **HUGUES de Montpinçon**, son of --- (-Rouen 7 Mar ----, bur St Evroul). He died aged 60[1028]. m secondly **MATHIEU** ---. Orderic Vitalis records that he "*took the road for Jerusalem*" with his wife but died in Apulia on the outward journey[1029].
10. **AGNES de Grantmesnil**. She is named, and her parentage given, by Orderic Vitalis, who also names her husband [1030]. m **WILLIAM de Say**, son of ---. Complete Peerage refers to this William de Say but does not establish his relationship with the later Say family (Barony created by writ in 1313)[1031]. Such a connection is likely given the unique name (CP says there is only one place of this name in Normandy about 2 miles south-east of Argentan[1032]).

Chapter 14. SEIGNEURS de LAIGLE (L'AIGLE)

1. **ENGENULF de Laigle** [de l'Aigle] (-killed in battle Hastings 17 Oct 1066, bur Monastery of Saint-Sulpice-sur-Risle). Orderic Vitalis records that he was killed at the battle of Hastings[1033] and, in an earlier passage, his place of burial[1034]. m **RICHEREDA**, daughter of --- (bur Saint-Sulpice-sur-Risle[1035]). "*Richer de Aquila son of Ingenulf de Aquila*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Evroul by charter dated to [1099] (although this date is incorrect if the date of his death is as shown above), witnessed by "*domina matre mea Richoereda...*"[1036]. Engenulf & his wife had three children:
 - a) **RICHER de Laigle** (-killed in battle Sainte-Suzanne 18 Nov 1085, bur Monastery of St Sulpice-sur-Risle). Orderic Vitalis records him as son of Engenulf de Laigle. "*Richer de Aquila son of Ingenulf de Aquila*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Evroul by charter dated to [1099] (although this date is incorrect if the date of his death is as shown above), witnessed by "*domina matre mea Richoereda, Gilleberto et Roberto fratribus meis, Judiht uxore mea, filia Richardi de Abrincis et sorore Hugonis comitis Cestrensis*"[1037]. Orderic Vitalis records that he was killed by a Norman archer during the siege of the castle of Sainte-Suzanne and buried at Saint-Sulpice[1038]. m **JUDITH d'Avranches**, daughter of **RICHARD** Goz d'Avranches & his wife Emma [de Conteville]. She is named as wife of Richer de Laigle by Orderic Vitalis, who also records the names of her father and brother[1039]. "*Robertus...*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père by charter dated to [1101/17], confirmed by "*Gisleberti...de Aquila*" and witnessed by "*Gisleberti de Aquila, Julite eiusdem matris et Juliane uxoris ipsius*"[1040]. "*Richer de Aquila son of Ingenulf de Aquila*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Evroul by charter dated to [1099] (although this date is incorrect if the date of his death is as shown above), witnessed by "*...Judiht uxore mea, filia Richardi de Abrincis et sorore Hugonis comitis Cestrensis*"[1041]. "*Robertus...*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père by charter dated to [1101/17], confirmed by "*Gisleberti...de Aquila*" and witnessed by "*Gisleberti de Aquila, Julite eiusdem matris et Juliane uxoris ipsius*"[1042]. Richer & his wife had [six or more] children:
 - i) **GILBERT de Laigle** (-[1118]). He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis which also records his marriage, arranged by his future father-in-law as compensation for the murder of his uncle Gilbert[1043]. "*Robertus...*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père by charter dated to [1101/17], confirmed by "*Gisleberti...de Aquila*" and witnessed by "*Gisleberti de Aquila, Julite eiusdem matris et Juliane uxoris ipsius*"

ipsius"[1044]. m **JULIANA de Mortagne**, daughter of GEOFFROY Comte de Mortagne & his wife Beatrix de Roucy (-after 1132). "*Rotrocius comes Perticensium*" donated property to the abbey of Sainte-Trinité de Tiron by charter dated [1119] subscribed by "*Juliane soror mea, Richerii filius eius*"[1045]. She is named and her parentage given in Orderic Vitalis, who also names her husband[1046]. The *Genealogiæ Scriptoris Fusniacensis* names "*Rotaldum eiusdem loci comitem et Iulainam de Aquila matrem regine Navarrensis, et Margaretam uxorem Gisleberti de Novo-burgo*" as children, incorrectly, of "*Rotaldo comiti de Pertica*" & his wife Beatrix de Roucy, specifying that Marguerite had children "*Rotaldum Ebrodiensem episcopum cum aliis liberis utriusque sexus*"[1047]. "*Robertus...*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père by charter dated to [1101/17], confirmed by "*Gisleberti...de Aquila*" and witnessed by "*Gisleberti de Aquila, Julite eiusdem matris et Juliane uxoris ipsius*"[1048]. "*Domine Juliane*" recognised rights of Saint-Denis de Nogent by charter dated to [1122/33], specifying that she was governing Perche while the count was absent in Spain, witnessed by "*Gislebertus puer filius prefate Juliane*"[1049]. Gilbert & his wife had seven children:

- (a) **RICHER de Laigle** ([1095]-[24 Aug] 1176, bur Saint-Sulpice-sur-Risle). He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis[970]. "*Rotrocius comes Perticensium*" donated property to the abbey of Sainte-Trinité de Tiron by charter dated [1119] subscribed by "*Juliane soror mea, Richerii filius eius*"[1050]. He claimed his father's lands in England from King Henry but was refused on the excuse that his brothers were serving in the royal household troops and expecting the honor. It was eventually granted to him after the intervention of his uncle Comte Rotrou, but Louis VI King of France attacked Laigle and forced Richer to hand it to him 3 Sep 1118[1051].
- [see below](#).
- (b) **ENGENULF de Laigle** (-drowned 25 Nov 1120). He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, which specifies that he was drowned in the wreck of the White Ship[1052].
- (c) **GEOFFROY de Laigle** (-drowned 25 Nov 1120). He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, which specifies that he was drowned in the wreck of the White Ship[1053].
- (d) **GILBERT de Laigle**. He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis[1054]. "*Domine Juliane*" recognised rights of Saint-Denis de Nogent by charter dated to [1122/33], specifying that she was governing Perche while the count was absent in Spain, witnessed by "*Gislebertus puer filius prefate Juliane*"[1055]. Seigneur du Lac.
- (e) **ROGER**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. Abbé de Saint-Ouen, Rouen.
- (f) **GUERIN**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. Monk.
- (g) **MARGUERITE de Laigle** (-25 May 1141). The primary source which confirms her parentage has not yet been identified. "*Garsias Ranimiriz*" confirmed the rights and privileges of the church of Pamplona on the advice of "*uxoris mee Margarite regina*" by charter dated 1135[1056]. m (after 1130) as his first wife, don **GARCÍA VI Ramírez "el Restaurador" King of Navarre**, son of RAMIRO Sánchez [de Navarra] Señor de Monzón & his wife doña Cristina Rodríguez de Vivar ([1105]-Lorca, Navarra 25 Nov 1150, bur Pamplona, Cathedral Santa María).

- ii) **ENGENULF de Laigle** . He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, which specifies that he died before his father⁹⁷⁰.
- iii) **MATHILDE de Laigle** (-[after Oct 1155]^[1057]). She is named and her parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who also states her first marriage^[1058]. Her second marriage took place with the dispensation of Pope Paschal II, granted although her first husband was still living^[1059]. **m firstly** (1095) **ROBERT de Mowbray** Earl Administrator of Northumbria, son of ROGER de Montbrai & his wife ---. **m secondly** (bigamously after 1107, repudiated) as his first wife, **NELE d'Aubigny**, son of ROGER d'Aubigny & his wife Amice --- (-21 or 26 Nov 1129). He was granted Montbrai, in Normandy, the forfeited lands of her Mathilde's husband^[1060], but eventually repudiated her after the death of her brother Gilbert^[1061].
- iv) "several other sons and daughters". Their parentage is given by Orderic Vitalis, which does not give the names of these other children but specifies that they died before their father⁹⁷⁰.
- b) **GILBERT de Laigle** (-bur Saint-Sulpice-sur-Risle^[1062]). Son of Egenulf according to Orderic Vitalis, who also says that Robert III Duke of Normandy often commanded him to perform military service "because he was conspicuously courageous" and rewarded him with the castle of Exmes, which was immediately besieged by Robert de Bellême^[1063]. "*Richer de Aquila son of Ingenulf de Aquila*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Evroul by charter dated to [1099] (although this date is incorrect if the date of his death is as shown above), witnessed by "...*Gilleberto et Roberto fratribus meis...*"^[1064]. He launched an attack on the castle of Sainte-Suzanne to avenge the death of his brother^[1065]. He was killed after visiting the castle of Moulins-la-Marche^[1066].
- c) **ROBERT de Laigle** . "*Richer de Aquila son of Ingenulf de Aquila*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Evroul by charter dated to [1099] (although this date is incorrect if the date of his death is as shown above), witnessed by "...*Gilleberto et Roberto fratribus meis...*"^[1067].

RICHER de Laigle, son of GILBERT de Laigle & his wife Juliana de Mortagne ([1095]-[24 Aug] 1176, bur Saint-Sulpice-sur-Risle). He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis⁹⁷⁰. "*Rotocus comes Perticensium*" donated property to the abbey of Sainte-Trinité de Tiron by charter dated [1119] subscribed by "*Juliane soror mea, Richerii filius eius*"^[1068]. He claimed his father's lands in England from King Henry but was refused on the excuse that his brothers were serving in the royal household troops and expecting the honor. It was eventually granted to him after the intervention of his uncle Comte Rotrou, but Louis VI King of France attacked Laigle and forced Richer to hand it to him 3 Sep 1118^[1069]. "*Richerus...dominus de Aquila*" confirmed the donation of property to Notre-Dame de la Trappe by "*Gerbургis mater Guillelmi Goidi de Asperis*" by charter dated 1136^[1070]. Robert of Torigny records the death in 1176 of "*Richerius de Aquila*" and the succession of "*Richerius filius eius*"^[1071].

m BEATRIX, daughter of ---.

Richer & his wife had four children:

1. **RICHER de Laigle** . Robert of Torigny records the death in 1176 of "*Richerius de Aquila*" and the succession of "*Richerius filius eius*"^[1072]. **m ---**. Richer & his wife had three children:
 - a) **GILBERT de Laigle** (-1231). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. "*Gillebertus dominus Aquila*" donated property to Notre-Dame de la Trappe by charter dated 1211^[1073]. His lands reverted to the crown on his death. **m** ([1193]) as her second husband, **ISABEL de Warenne**, widow of **ROBERT de Lacy**, daughter of HAMELIN Earl of Surrey [Anjou] & his wife Isabelle de Warenne (-before 30 Nov 1234). The primary source which confirms her parentage and two marriages has not yet been identified. Gilbert & his wife had one child:

- i) **ALICE de Laigle** (-bur Norton). A manuscript history of the Lacy family names "*Aliciam filiam Gilberti de Aquila*" as wife of "*Johannes de Lacy primus comes Lincolniae*", adding that she was buried "*apud Norton*"[1074]. m as his first wife, **JOHN de Lacy Earl of Lincoln**, son of ROGER de Lacy & his wife Maud de Clare ([1192]-22 Jul 1240[1075], bur Stanlaw, later transferred to Whalley).
- b) **LUCIE de Laigle** (-after 1217). The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. "*Lucia vicecomitissa Sancte Suzanne*" donated property to Notre-Dame de la Trappe for the soul of "*domini R viri mei*" with the consent of "*R vicecomitis Belli Montis filii sui*" by charter dated 1208[1076]. m **RICHARD [I] Vicomte de Beaumont**, son of ROSCELIN Vicomte de Beaumont & his wife Constance [of England] (-after 1199, bur Etival).
- c) **--- de Laigle**. Robert of Torigny refers to the wife of "*Guillermus de Curceio*" as "*filia Richerii de Aquila*" when recording his death in 1177[1077]. m **GUILLAUME de Courcy**, son of ---.
- 2. **ROGER de Laigle**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
- 3. **ENGENULF de Laigle**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
- 4. **JULIANA de Laigle**. The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. m **GILBERT de Tillières**, son of ---.

Chapter 15. COMTES et VICOMTES de MEULAN

The county of Meulan developed outside Norman territory in the Vexin near Paris. The comital family is shown in this document because the counts became vassals of the Norman dukes by the end of the 11th century, presumably in respect of territories granted to them in Normandy itself.

A. COMTES de MEULAN

- 1. **GALERAN [I]** [de Chartres], son of --- (-11 Nov before [985/87]). **Comte de Meulan**. m (after Oct 947) as her second husband, **LIEGARDIS Ctss de Meulan et de Mantes**, widow of **RAOUL [I] Comte de Cambrai**, daughter of --- (-12 Nov [990/91]). "*Liutgarde veuve du comte Raoul*" donated property to Saint-Cyr de Nevers by charter dated Oct 947[1078]. The primary source which confirms her title and second marriage has not yet been identified. Galéran [I] & his wife had one child:
 - a) **GALERAN [II] de Meulan** (-10 Apr ----). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. **Comte de Meulan**. The necrology of Saint-Nicaise de Meulan records the death "*IV Id Apr*" of "*secundus Galerannus comes Mellenti benefactor noster*"[1079]. m ---. The name of Galéran's wife is not known. Galéran [II] & his wife had three children:
 - i) **HUGUES [I] de Meulan** (-after 25 Aug 1005). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. **Comte de Meulan** 998. m --- **de Valois**, daughter of GAUTHIER [II] "le Blanc" Comte d'Amiens, de Mantes, de Valois et du Vexin & his wife Adela ---. The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines refers to the mother of "*Waleranni*"

comitis [Mellentini]" as daughter of "Gauterus Albus de Albamarla"[1080]. Hugues & his wife had three children:

(a) **GALERAN [III] de Meulan** (-8 Dec 1069). The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines names "*Waleranni comitis [Mellentini]*" as son of "*filia Gauterus Albus de Albamarla*"[1081]. **Comte de Meulan**.

- [see below](#).

ii) **LAMBERT de Meulan**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.

iii) **EMMA de Meulan**. The primary source which confirms her parentage has not yet been identified.

GALERAN [III] de Meulan, son of HUGUES [I] Comte de Meulan & his wife --- de Valois (-8 Dec 1069). The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines names "*Waleranni comitis [Mellentini]*" as son of "*filia Gauterus Albus de Albamarla*"[1082]. **Comte de Meulan**. William of Jumièges recounts that "*Hugues du Mans et Galeran de Meulan*" were among those who joined the army of Eudes Comte de Blois in attempting to capture the château de Tillières {Verneuil, Eure} from Richard II Duke of Normandy, an event dated to the early 1000s[1083]. "*Gualerannus, Mellentis castri comes*" donated a family of servants to "*Sancti Petri Gisecii...Carnotensis*", by undated charter, signed by "*Gualeranni comitis, Hugonis primogeniti, coniugis Adelidis, Gualeranni filii, Fulcoisi filii, Teduini vicecomitis...*"[1084]. "...*Walterius comes Pontisariensis, Willelmus comes Corboilensis, Ivo comes Bellomontensis, Walerannus comes Melledensis*" are named among those present at the opening of the reliquary of Saint-Denis, dated 9 Jun 1053[1085].

m firstly (before 1015) **ODA**, daughter of ---. "*Hugo comes Mellenti*" founded the monastery of St Cosmus and St Damian, for the souls of "*conjugis...Adelidis...genitoris mei comitis Galeranni atque Odæ genetricis meæ*", by charter dated 1067[1086]. 1030.

m secondly ADELAIS, daughter of --- (-31 May ----). She had previously been his concubine. "*Vualeranni comitis, Hugonis filii eius, Adilais uxoris eius*" subscribed a charter dated to before 1031 recording a donation to Jumièges[1087]. 1031/36, 1066. "*Gualerannus, Mellentis castri comes*" donated a family of servants to "*Sancti Petri Gisecii...Carnotensis*", by undated charter, signed by "*Gualeranni comitis, Hugonis primogeniti, coniugis Adelidis, Gualeranni filii, Fulcoisi filii, Teduini vicecomitis...*"[1088].

Galéran [III] & his first wife had two children:

1. **HUGUES [III] de Meulan** (-15 Oct 1081). "*Vualeranni comitis, Hugonis filii eius, Adilais uxoris eius*" subscribed a charter dated to before 1031 recording a donation to Jumièges[1089]. He is named as the brother-in-law of Roger de Beaumont by Orderic Vitalis[1090]. "*Gualerannus, Mellentis castri comes*" donated a family of servants to "*Sancti Petri Gisecii...Carnotensis*", by undated charter, signed by "*Gualeranni comitis, Hugonis primogeniti, coniugis Adelidis, Gualeranni filii, Fulcoisi filii, Teduini vicecomitis...*"[1091]. **Comte de Meulan**. The charter dated Oct 1056 under which "*Mellendis castelli comes Hugo natus patre Waleranno*" donated property to the abbey of Jumièges[1092] shows that he succeeded as comte well before his father's death, assuming that this charter is correctly dated and that Waléran's date of death is as shown above. "*Hugo comes Mellenti*" founded the monastery of St Cosmus and St Damian, for the souls of "*conjugis...Adelidis...genitoris mei comitis Galeranni atque Odæ genetricis meæ*", by charter dated 1067[1093]. Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Hugues oncle maternel*" of Robert son of "*Roger de Beaumont*" & his wife[1094]. He became a monk at Bec before 1081. The necrology of Saint-Nicaise de Meulan records the death "*Id Oct*" of "*Hugo comes Mellenti*"[1095]. **m ADELAIS**, daughter of ---. "*Hugo comes Mellenti*" founded the monastery of St Cosmus and St Damian, for the souls of "*conjugis...Adelidis...genitoris mei comitis Galeranni atque Odæ genetricis meæ*", by charter dated 1067[1096].

2. **ADELIN de Meulan** (-8 Apr 1081, bur Abbaye du Bec). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Adeline fille de Galeran comte de Meulan*" as wife of "*Roger de*

Beaumont"[1097]. The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines refers to "*matrem Roberti comitis Mellentini*" as daughter of "*Waleranni comitis [Mellentini]*"[1098]. She was heiress of Meulan after the death of her brother Hugues Comte de Meulan. Orderic Vitalis names Adeline as wife of Roger, and in another place states her father's name[1099]. Robert count of Mellent donated property to St Pierre, Préaux for the souls of his parents Roger de Bellomonte and Adelina his wife, by charter dated to [1099][1100]. m **ROGER de Beaumont-le-Roger** Seigneur de Beaumont et de Pont-Audemer, son of HONFROI de Vieilles & his wife Aubrey --- (-29 Nov 1094, bur Préaux, monastery of Saint-Pierre). He contributed 60 ships to the fleet of Guillaume II Duke of Normandy which invaded England in 1066[1101].

Galéran [III] & his [first/second] wife had one child:

3. **DODA de Meulan** . Her father is named by Orderic Vitalis, who also refers to her marriage[1102]. m as his second wife, **GUILLAUME de Moulins-la-Marche**, son of GAUTHIER de Falaise & his wife --- (-19 Oct ----, bur Saint-Evroul[1103]).

Galéran [III] & his second wife had two children:

4. **GALERAN de Meulan** . "*Gualerannus, Mellentis castri comes*" donated a family of servants to "*Sancti Petri Gisecii...Carnotensis*", by undated charter, signed by "*Gualeranni comitis, Hugonis primogeniti, coniugis Adelidis, Gualeranni filii, Fulcoisi filii, Teduini vicecomitis...*"[1104]. 1066. He left descendants, extinct in the male line in 13th century[1105].
5. **FOULQUES de Meulan** . "*Gualerannus, Mellentis castri comes*" donated a family of servants to "*Sancti Petri Gisecii...Carnotensis*", by undated charter, signed by "*Gualeranni comitis, Hugonis primogeniti, coniugis Adelidis, Gualeranni filii, Fulcoisi filii, Teduini vicecomitis...*"[1106].

B. COMTES de MEULAN, SEIGNEURS de BEAUMONT-le-ROGER

ROGER de Vieilles "Barbatus", son of HONFROY Seigneur de Vieilles & his wife Aubrey --- (-29 Nov 1094, bur Préaux, monastery of Saint-Pierre[1107]). As "*Roger of Beaumont*", he is named as the son of Honfroy de Vieilles by Orderic Vitalis[1108]. The *Genealogia Fundatoris* of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire names "*Humfridum de Vetulis*" as father of "*Rogeri de Bellomonte, ex quo comites de Warwike et Leicestriæ*"[1109]. He built the castle of Beaumont-le-Roger on the hill above Vieilles[1110]. He defeated in killed Roger de Tosny during the civil disturbances during the minority of Guillaume II Duke of Normandy[1111]. He contributed 60 ships to the fleet which invaded England in 1066[1112], but himself remained in Normandy as adviser to Duchess Mathilde during the conquest[1113]. Robert son of Humphrey consented to a donation to St Pierre, Préaux, by charter dated to the reign of William I King of England[1114]. He witnessed charters of William I King of England until 1082, and in the Domesday Book in 1086 appears as a landowner in Dorset and Gloucestershire[1115]. He obtained the fiefdom of Brionne from Robert Duke of Normandy after surrendering the castellanship of Ivry[1116]. He became a monk at Saint-Pierre de Préaux after 1090[1117].

m **ADELINÉ de Meulan**, daughter of GALERAN [III] Comte de Meulan & his first wife Ode --- (-8 Apr 1081, bur abbaye du Bec). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Adeline fille de Galeran comte de Meulan*" as wife of "*Roger de Beaumont*"[1118]. The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines refers to "*matrem Roberti comitis Mellentini*" as daughter of "*Waleranni comitis [Mellentini]*"[1119]. She was heiress of Meulan after the death of her brother Hugues Comte de Meulan. Orderic Vitalis names Adeline as wife of Roger, and in another place states her father's name[1120]. Robert count of Mellent donated property to St Pierre, Préaux for the souls of his parents Roger de Bellomonte and Adelina his wife, by charter dated to [1099][1121].

Roger & his wife had three children:

1. **ROBERT de Beaumont-le-Roger** ([1046]-5 or 6 Jun 1118, bur Préaux, monastery of Saint-Pierre). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Robert et Henri*" as sons of "*Roger de Beaumont*" & his wife[1122]. He is named as son of Roger by Orderic Vitalis[1123]. He succeeded his mother's family in 1081 as **Comte de Meulan**. He succeeded his father in [1090] as Seigneur de Beaumont-le-Roger, de Vieilles et de Pont-Audemer. He was granted the town of Leicester by Henry I King of England, and is thereby said to have become Earl of Leicester.
- [see below](#).
2. **HENRY de Beaumont** ([1048]-[20 Jun] 1119, bur Préaux). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Robert et Henri*" as sons of "*Roger de Beaumont*" & his wife[1124]. He is named as son of Roger by Orderic Vitalis[1125]. He was created Earl of Warwick in [Jun/Dec] 1188.
- [EARLS of WARWICK](#).
3. **AUBREY de Beaumont** (-1112). The primary source which confirms her parentage has not yet been identified. Abbess of St Léger-de-Préaux, later Abbess of Eton[1126].

ROBERT de Beaumont-le-Roger, son of ROGER de Vieilles Seigneur de Beaumont-le-Roger & his wife Adeline de Meulan ([1046]-5 or 6 Jun 1118, bur Préaux, monastery of Saint-Pierre[1127]). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Robert et Henri*" as sons of "*Roger de Beaumont*" & his wife[1128]. He is named as son of Roger by Orderic Vitalis[1129]. He fought at the battle of Hastings in Oct 1066 and was rewarded by William I King of England with the grant of lands, mainly in Warwickshire and Leicestershire. He succeeded his mother's family in 1081 as **Comte de Meulan**. He succeeded his father in [1090] as Seigneur de Beaumont-le-Roger, de Vieilles et de Pont-Audemer. In [before 1094], he was imprisoned by Robert III Duke of Normandy after challenging the exchange of Ivry for Brionne agreed by his father, the Duke confiscating Brionne. He was released after the intervention of his father, and Brionne was restored to his father after being recaptured[1130]. He was granted the town of Leicester by Henry I King of England, and is thereby said to have become Earl of Leicester but there is no record of his having used this title[1131]. The *Chronicon Rotomagensi* records the death in 1118 of "*Robertus comes de Mellent*"[1132]. The necrology of Saint-Père-en-Vallée records the death "*VIII Id Jun*" of "*Robertus comes Mellentensis*"[1133].

[m firstly [as her first husband,] **GODECHILDE de Tosny**, daughter of RAOUL [III] de Tosny Seigneur de Conches & his wife Isabel de Montfort l'Amaury (-Germanicea, Cilicia Oct 1097[1134]). Her parentage is specified by Orderic Vitalis, who also refers to her two marriages[1135]. The *Complete Peerage*[1136] says that this first marriage is "*highly improbable*" as Godechilde was still a young girl when she married Baudouin de Boulogne in 1096, although infant marriages were by no means unknown at the time. Orderic Vitalis makes no mention of any annulment of her alleged first marriage. The first "marriage" may have merely been a contract of betrothal. She married [secondly] ([1090/1096]) as his second wife, **Baudouin de Boulogne**, who was chosen in 1100 to succeed as **Baudouin I King of Jerusalem**.]

m [secondly] ([1096], divorced 1115) as her first husband, **ISABELLE [Elisabeth] de Vermandois**, daughter of HUGUES I "le Maisné" Comte de Vermandois et de Valois [Capet] & his wife Adelais Ctss de Vermandois [Carolingian] ([before 1088][1137]-17 Feb 1131, bur Lewes). This marriage is recorded by Orderic Vitalis, who names her father and specifies that it was part of the arrangements he made to settle his affairs before leaving on the First Crusade[1138]. Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Elisabeth fille de Hugues-le-Grand comte de Vermandois*" as wife of "*Guillaume II de Warenne comte de Surrey*", specifying that her previous husband had been "*Robert comte de Meulan*" by whom she had three sons and three daughters[1139]. She married secondly (1118) **William de Warenne Earl of Surrey**. The necrology of Saint-Nicaise de Meulan records the death "*XIII Kal Mar*" of "*Isabel comitissa Mellent*"[1140]. There appears to be no other "Isabelle Ctss de Melun" to whom this can refer apart from Isabelle de Vermandois. However, it is surprising that she is not referred to by the title of her second husband.

Comte Robert & his wife had eight children:

1. daughter (1102-). Daughter of Robert, Orderic Vitalis records that she was betrothed by her father to Amaury nephew of Guillaume Comte d'Evreux when only one year old but "*various circumstances arose which prevented the marriage*"[1141]. The identity of the daughter is unknown, but she may have been Isabelle (see below). She is named "Aline" in *Europäische Stammtafeln*[1142], but the source for this is not known. If it is correct, she was probably the same person as the daughter Adeline (see below). Betrothed (1103) to **AMAURY de Montfort**, son of SIMON Seigneur de Montfort-l'Amaury & his third wife Agnès d'Evreux (-[18/19] Apr after 1136, bur Abbaye de Haute-Bruyère). He succeeded his brother after [1104] as Seigneur de Montfort-l'Amaury, and after 1118 succeeded his maternal uncle as **Comte d'Evreux**.
2. **WALERAN de Beaumont** (1104-Préaux 9/10 Apr 1166, bur Préaux, monastery of Saint-Pierre). His parentage is recorded by Orderic Vitalis, who specifies that he was the twin of his brother Robert[1143]. He succeeded his father as **Comte de Meulan**, and to his fiefs in Normandy.
 - **see below.**
3. **ROBERT de Beaumont** (1104-5 Apr 1168). His parentage is recorded by Orderic Vitalis, who specifies that he was the twin of his brother Waleran[1144]. He succeeded his father as Earl of Leicester.
 - **EARLS of LEICESTER.**
4. **ISABELLE de Beaumont** ([1102/07]-after 1172). Guillaume de Jumièges records one illegitimate daughter of King Henry I as daughter of "*Elisabeth sœur de Galeran comte de Meulan*"[1145]. Guillaume de Jumièges names "*la sœur de Galeran comte de Meulan...Elisabeth*" as wife of Gilbert[1146]. The primary source which confirms her second marriage has not yet been identified. Mistress of **HENRY I King of England**, son of WILLIAM I "the Conqueror" King of England & his wife Mathilde de Flandre (Selby, Yorkshire Sep 1068-Saint-Denis le Ferment, Forêt d'Angers near Rouen 1/2 Dec 1135, bur Reading Abbey, Berkshire). m firstly **GILBERT FitzGilbert de Clare Earl of Pembroke**, son of GILBERT FitzRichard Lord of Clare & his wife Adelisa de Clermont ([1100]-6 Jan 1148 or 1149, bur Tintern Abbey). m secondly **HERVE de Montmorency**, son of BOUCHARD [III] Seigneur de Montmorency & his first wife Agnes de Beaumont (-after 1172). Constable of Ireland 1172.
5. **HUGH de Beaumont** "Hugo pauper". His parentage is recorded by Orderic Vitalis[1147]. A favourite of King Stephen who gave him the castle and barony of Bedford in 1138, thereby creating him Earl of Bedford. He was ejected from Bedford by the sons of Robert Beauchamp. He appears to have lapsed into poverty and was probably degraded from his peerage[1148]. m --- **de Beauchamp**, daughter of SIMON de Beauchamp & his wife ---. Hugh & his wife had one child:
 - a) **HUGH of Bedford**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. m **AMICIE de l'Isle**, daughter of ---. The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. Hugh & his wife had one child:
 - i) **ABEL of Bedford**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
6. **ADELIN de Beaumont**. Orderic Vitalis names her as one of the three sisters of Waleran Comte de Meulan, whom he married to Hugues de Montfort[1149]. m ([1120]) **HUGUES [IV] Seigneur de Montfort-sur-Risle**, son of GILBERT van Gent & his wife Alice de Montfort-sur-Risle.
7. **AUBREY de Beaumont**. Orderic Vitalis records Waleran Comte de Meulan having three sisters (whom he does not name), one of whom he married to Hugues de Châteauneuf-en-Thimerais son of Gervase[1150]. "*Hugo Castrinovi dominus*" confirmed donations to the monastery of Saint-Vincent, with the consent of "*uxore mea Alberedi et matre mea senior iam detenta Mabilla et filiis meis Hugone, Gervasio et Galeranno*", by charter dated 1132[1151]. m ([1120]) **HUGUES [III] Seigneur de Châteauneuf-en-Thimerais**, son of GERVAISE de Châteauneuf-en-Thimerais & his wife Mabel de

- Montgomery. He rebelled against Henry I King of England in Sep 1123, with his brothers-in-law Waléran de Meulan, Hugues de Montfort and Guillaume Louvel[1152].
8. **MATHILDE de Beaumont** . Orderic Vitalis records Waleran Comte de Meulan having three sisters (whom he does not name), one of whom he married to Guillaume Lovel son of Ascelin[1153]. The primary source which confirms her name has not yet been identified. m ([1120]) **GUILLAUME Seigneur d'Ivry** et de Breval, son of ASCELIN Goël & his wife ---. He rebelled against Henry I King of England in Sep 1123, with his brothers-in-law Waléran de Meulan, Hugues de Montfort and Hugues de Châteaufneuf[1154].
 9. [**AGNES** . Agnes is shown as the possible daughter of Robert and wife of Guillaume de Say in *Europäische Stammtafeln*[1155], but the basis for this suggestion is not known. It is possible that there is confusion with Agnes, daughter of Hugues de Grantmesnil, who married "William de Say" (see above). The primary source which confirms her marriage has not yet been identified. m **GUILLAUME Sire de Say** Baron d'Aunay.]

WALERAN de Beaumont, son of ROBERT de Beaumont-le-Roger Comte de Meulan, Earl of Leicester & his wife Elisabeth de Vermandois [Capet] (1104-Préaux 9/10 Apr 1166, bur Préaux, monastery of Saint-Pierre). His parentage is recorded by Orderic Vitalis, who specifies that he was the twin of his brother Robert[1156]. He succeeded his father as **Comte de Meulan**, and to his fiefs in Normandy. He and his twin brother were brought up at the court of Henry I King of England[1157]. He rebelled against King Henry, with his brothers-in-law Hugues de Montfort, Hugues de Châteauneuf and Guillaume Louvel[1158], but was captured at the siege of Vatteville 26 Mar 1124. The king confiscated his lands and held him in prison for five years, successively at Rouen, Bridgenorth and Wallingford, until 1129. After the accession of King Stephen in 1135, Waléran supported the king who created him Earl of Worcester in 1138. However, he fled at the battle of Lincoln 2 Feb 1141 and came to an agreement with Geoffroy Comte d'Anjou who gave him the castle of Montfort-sur-Risle. "*Gualeran comes Mellensis*" confirmed his foundation of a chapel "*at Watteville before the gates of his castle*" by charter dated [1154/55], witnessed by his sons Robert and Gualeran and his wife Agnes[1159]. Robert of Torigny records that "*Gualerannus comes Mellenti*" became "*monachus Pratelli*" in 1166[1160].

Betrothed to (Easter 1136) **MATHILDE de Blois**, daughter of STEPHEN King of England & his wife Mathilde Ctss de Boulogne ([1133/34]-before 1141, bur Priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate Without, London). Daughter of King Stephen, Orderic Vitalis records her betrothal when she was "*two years old*" but does not name her[1161]. The *Chronicon Valassense* names "*comes Mellenti Gualerannus*" and "*uxore sua regis Stephani familia*"[1162]. William of Newburgh records her burial, together with that of her brother Baudouin, as "*children of King Stephen and Queen*" and wife of "*comitis de Medlint*", quoting the records of Holy Trinity[1163].

m (1141) **AGNES de Montfort**, daughter of AMAURY [III] de Montfort Comte d'Evreux & his second wife Agnès de Garlande (-15 Dec 1181). Robert of Torigny refers to the wife of "*Gualerannus comes Mellenti*" as "*sorore Simonis comitis Ebroicensis*" but does not name her[1164]. "*G comes Mellenti et A comitissa uxor mea*" donated property to Notre-Dame de la Trappe by undated charter[1165]. Her brother gave her Gournay-sur-Marne as her marriage portion[1166]. "*Agnes comitissa Mell.*" donated property "*haia de Linto*" to the monastery of Montvilliers for the soul of "*Almarici comitis ebroicensis patris mei...[et]...comitis Mell. Gual. domini mei...et Roberti filii mei*" by undated charter[1167]. "*Gualeran comes Mellensis*" confirmed his foundation of a chapel "*at Watteville before the gates of his castle*" by charter dated [1154/55], witnessed by his sons Robert and Gualeran and his wife Agnes[1168].

Comte Waléran & his wife had nine children:

1. **ROBERT de Beaumont** (-Poitiers 16 Aug 1204, bur Préaux). "*Gualeran comes Mellensis*" confirmed his foundation of a chapel "*at Watteville before the gates of his castle*" by charter dated [1154/55], witnessed by his sons Robert and Gualeran and his

wife Agnes[1169]. Robert of Torigny records that "*filius eius Robertus*" succeeded "*Gualerannus comes Mellenti*" when he became a monk in 1166[1170]. He succeeded his father in 1166 as **Comte de Meulan**. "*R comes de Mellento*" confirmed the donation of "*nobilis vir Galerannus comes pater meus*" to Notre-Dame de la Trappe by undated charter[1171]. He experienced major difficulties in balancing the interests of Normandy, France and England, as landholder in all three jurisdictions. Eventually Philippe II King of France seized all his estates in France and John King of England all those in England[1172]. m ([1165]) **MAUD of Cornwall**, daughter of RAINALD de Dunstanville Earl of Cornwall & his wife Beatrice FitzWilliam. Robert of Torigny records the marriage of "*filius eius [Gualeranni comitis Mellenti] Robertus*" and "*filiam Rainaldi comitis Cornubiensis*" but does not name her[1173]. The primary source which confirms her name has not yet been identified. Comte Robert & his wife had six children:

- a) **WALERAN [V] de Meulan** (-Palestine [1190/91]). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. He was killed during the Fourth Crusade. m (contract 1189) as her second husband, **MARGUERITE de Fougères**, widow of **GUILLAUME Bertrand**, daughter of **RAOUL de Fougères** & his wife Mathilde ---. The marriage contract between "*Galeranum filium Roberti comitis Mellenti*" and "*Margaritam filiam Radulfi de Feugeris*" is dated 1189, and names her first husband "*Willelmo Bertranno*"[1174].
- **SEIGNEURS de COURSEULLES-sur-MER**[1175].
 - b) **PIERRE de Meulan** (-[May/Oct] 1203). An anonymous continuation of the Chronicle of Robert of Mont-Saint-Michel records that "*Petrus de Mellento, filius Roberti Comitis Mellentini*" defected to the French king with "*castrum Bellimontis*" in 1203, but died soon after[1176]. Deacon at Wimborne.
 - c) **HENRY de Meulan** (-before 1204). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
 - d) **MABILE de Meulan** (-after 1 May 1204). The *Fundationis et Fundatorum Historia* of Ford Abbey names "*Mabilia comitissa*" as the wife of "*Willielmum de Vernona*"[1177]. The primary source which confirms her parentage has not yet been identified. "*Willielmus de Vernon comes Devoniae et filius comitis Baldewini*" donated property to Quarr Abbey, for the souls of "...et uxoris meae *Mabiliae comitissae*", by undated charter[1178]. m **WILLIAM de Vernon Earl of Devon**, son of **BALDWIN de Reviers Earl of Devon** & his first wife Adelisa --- (-8 or 10 Sep 1217, bur Christ Church, Twynham).
 - e) **AGNES de Meulan**. The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. m **GUY [IV] Sire de la Roche-Guyon**.
 - f) **JEANNE de Meulan**. The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. Dame de Meulan, de Brionne et de Beaumesnil. m (1179) **ROBERT [II] d'Harcourt "le Vaillant"** Sire d'Harcourt (-after 1212).
2. **WALERAN de Meulan**. "*Gualeran comes Mellensis*" confirmed his foundation of a chapel "*at Watteville before the gates of his castle*" by charter dated [1154/55], witnessed by his sons Robert and Gualeran and his wife Agnes[1179]. Canon at Rouen 1173/1181.
 3. **AMAURY de Meulan** (-before 1196). "*Amalricus et Rogerus fratres mei*" witnessed the undated charter of "*R comes de Mellento*" which confirmed the donation of "*nobilis vir Galerannus comes pater meus*" to Notre-Dame de la Trappe[1180]. Seigneur de Gournay-sur-Marne et de la Queue. "*Amalricus de Gornaio*" donated property previously owned by "*Agnes comitissa mater eius, Rogerius frater ipsius Amalrici et Aales uxor eius*" to the priory of Notre-Dame by charter dated [1182/86][1181]. m as her second husband, **ALIX Dame de Luzarches**, widow of **MATHIEU [III] Comte de Beaumont-sur-Oise**, daughter of --- (-6 Jan ----). 1161/1186. "*Adeleidis comitissa quondam de Bellomonte nunc autem de Gornaio domina*" donated property to the church of St Marie de Gournay by charter dated [1186/87], witnessed by "*Matheus et Johannes filii predictae comitisse*"[1182]. The primary source which confirms her origin

has not yet been identified. The *Necrologium Bellimontense* records the death "VI Id Jan" of "Aales mater Johannis comitis Bellimontis"[1183].

- **SEIGNEURS de GOURNAY-sur-MARNE et de la QUEUE**[1184].

4. **ROGER de Meulan** (-12 Jul ----). "*Amalricus et Rogerus fratres mei*" witnessed the undated charter of "*R comes de Mellento*" which confirmed the donation of "*nobilis vir Galerannus comes pater meus*" to Notre-Dame de la Trappe[1185]. "*Rogierius de Mellento*" donated property with the consent of "*Ysabel uxoris mee*" to Notre-Dame de Gournay in memory of "*patris mei comitis Galeranni et matris mee et fratrum meorum*" by charter dated 1 Jan/29 Mar 1187 or 1 Jan/17 Apr 1188[1186]. Vicomte d'Evreux until 1204. 1205. **m** (before 1190) **ELISABETH Dame d'Aubergenville**, daughter of ---. The primary source which confirms her marriage has not yet been identified. 1205.
- **SEIGNEURS d'AUBERGENVILLE**[1187].
5. **RAOUL de Meulan**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. 1165/1182.
6. **ETIENNE de Meulan**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. 1165.
7. **ISABELLE de Meulan** (-10 May 1220, bur Savigny). The primary source which confirms her parentage and two marriages has not yet been identified. The *Gesta Guillelmi Majoris Andegavensis Episcopi* names "*dominis de Credonio...et Isabella Domina de Credonio*" among those present at the burial of Bishop Guillaume, undated but stated to be during the reign of Philippe II King of France[1188]. The *Chronicon Savigniacensis Monasterii* records the death in 1220 of "*Juhellus de Meduana...domina Isabel mater eius*"[1189]. **m firstly** ([1161]) as his second wife, **GEOFFROY Sire de Mayenne**, son of JUHEL Sire de Mayenne & his wife Clémence de Ponthieu (-18 Feb or 25 Jul 1169). **m secondly** ([1170]) **MAURICE [III] Sire de Craon**, son of HUGUES Sire de Craon & his second wife Isabelle de Vitré (-12 Jul 1196).
8. **MARIE de Meulan**. The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. **m HUE Talbot** Baron de Cleuville Sire de Hotot-sur-Meretc.
9. **AMICIE de Meulan**. The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. **m HENRI Sire de Ferrières**, son of ---.

C. VICOMTES de MELUN

1. **HILDUIN**. **m** ---. The name of Hilduin's wife is not known. Hilduin & his wife had one child:
 - a) **HUGUES**. His parentage is confirmed by the undated charter, dated to before 1061, under which "*Hilduinus, Hugonis vicecomitis filius...simulque mecum frater meus Hugo*" confirmed rights property to "*Sancti Petri Jociacensis*", previously donated by "*avus meus Hilduinus vicecomes*"[1190]. **m** ---. The name of Hugues's wife is not known. Hugues & his wife had two children:
 - i) **HILDUIN**. "*Hilduinus vicecomes*" donated property to "*Sancti Petri Gisecii...Carnotensis*" for the soul of "*patris mei Hugonis*", with the support of "*Hugone fratre meo*", by undated charter, signed by "*Hilduini vicecomitis, Hugonis fratris eius...*"[1191]. Vicomte de Meulan. "*Hilduinus, Hugonis vicecomitis filius...simulque mecum frater meus Hugo*" confirmed rights property to "*Sancti Petri Jociacensis*", previously donated by "*avus meus Hilduinus vicecomes*", by charter dated to before 1061[1192]. **m** ---. The name of Hilduin's wife is not known. Hilduin & his wife had one child:
 - (a) **RICHARD de Meulan**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. 1066.

- ii) **HUGUES [II]** . *"Hilduinus vicecomes"* donated property to *"Sancti Petri Gisecii...Carnotensis"* for the soul of *"patris mei Hugonis"*, with the support of *"Hugone fratre meo"*, by undated charter, signed by *"Hilduini vicecomitis, Hugonis fratris eius..."*[1193]. *"Hugone vicecomite Vilcasini"* donated property to *"Sancti Petri Gismoensis"*, with the consent of *"senioris sui comitis Droconis"*, by undated charter, signed by *"Gualerannus frater ipsius vicecomitis, Richardus de Nielfa consanguineus eius, Sanson vicecomes de Medanta...Teduinus vicecomes, Amelius frater eius..."*[1194]. Vicomte du Vexin [1023/1033]. m as her first husband, **HELOISE**, daughter of --- . The primary source which confirms her two marriages has not yet been identified. She married secondly **Alzoi**. She became a nun at the abbey of Coulombs[1195].

The precise relationship between the following person and the preceding family is not known.

2. **RICHARD** "de Nielfa" . *"Hugone vicecomite Vilcasini"* donated property to *"Sancti Petri Gismoensis"*, with the consent of *"senioris sui comitis Droconis"*, by undated charter, signed by *"Gualerannus frater ipsius vicecomitis, Richardus de Nielfa consanguineus eius, Sanson vicecomes de Medanta...Teduinus vicecomes, Amelius frater eius..."*[1196].

Two brothers, parents not known:

1. **TEDUIN** (-[Feb 1055/1061]). **Vicomte de Melun**. *"Hugone vicecomite Vilcasini"* donated property to *"Sancti Petri Gismoensis"*, with the consent of *"senioris sui comitis Droconis"*, by undated charter, signed by *"Gualerannus frater ipsius vicecomitis, Richardus de Nielfa consanguineus eius, Sanson vicecomes de Medanta...Teduinus vicecomes, Amelius frater eius..."*[1197]. *"Teduinus vicecomes castri Mellentis...cum meo filio Gualteri, prænominem autem nuncupato Pagano"* confirmed rights in property of *"Sancti Petri Gismoensis"* by charter dated to before 1070[1198]. *"Comes Walterius"* confirmed a donation of property, held by *"pater meus Droco comes"*, to *"cænobii sancti Petri Carnotensis"* by charter dated Feb 1055, witnessed by *"Teduinus vicecomes Mellentis castri, Gualo vicecomes castri Calidi Montis..."*[1199]. m ---. The name of Teduin's wife is not known. Teduin & his wife had one child:
- a) **GAUTHIER** [Paganus] . *"Teduinus vicecomes castri Mellentis...cum meo filio Gualteri, prænominem autem nuncupato Pagano"* confirmed rights in property of *"Sancti Petri Gismoensis"* by charter dated to before 1070[1200]. **Vicomte de Melun**. *"Walterius prænominem Paganus vicecomes et uxor mea Raisindis"* confirmed a donation of property by charter dated 1061, which names *"pater meus vicecomes Teduinus"*[1201]. *"Walterius prænominem Paganus Teduini filius, et vicecomes castri Mellentis...cum coniuge mea...Rainsuinde"* granted property to *"sancto Petro, Gesiacensis...cænobii Carnotensis cellæ"* by charter dated to before 1070[1202]. m **RAINSUINDE**, daughter of ---. *"Walterius prænominem Paganus Teduini filius, et vicecomes castri Mellentis...cum coniuge mea...Rainsuinde"* granted property to *"sancto Petro, Gesiacensis...cænobii Carnotensis cellæ"* by charter dated to before 1070[1203]. *"Walterius prænominem Paganus vicecomes et uxor mea Raisindis"* confirmed a donation of property by charter dated 1061, which names *"pater meus vicecomes Teduinus"*[1204].
2. **AMELIUS** . *"Hugone vicecomite Vilcasini"* donated property to *"Sancti Petri Gismoensis"*, with the consent of *"senioris sui comitis Droconis"*, by undated charter, signed by *"Gualerannus frater ipsius vicecomitis, Richardus de Nielfa consanguineus eius, Sanson vicecomes de Medanta...Teduinus vicecomes, Amelius frater eius..."*[1205].

Chapter 16. SEIGNEURS de MONTGOMMERY

ROGER [I] de Montgomery, son of --- (-[before 1048]). Seigneur de Montgomery and Vicomte de l'Hiémois. He witnessed a charter of Robert I Duke of Normandy for the abbey of Saint Wandrille dated [1031/32]. In [1028/35] he restored to the Abbey of Jumièges the market at Vimoutiers which he had taken from the monks[1206]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Roger de Montgomeri*" was exiled to Paris "à cause de sa perfidie" in the early years of the reign of Guillaume II Duke of Normandy[1207].

m **JOSCELINE**, daughter of --- & his wife Sainsfrida [Senfrie][1208]. Josceline, her husband and her mother are named in a letter of Ives Bishop of Chartres to Henry I King of England dated 1114 which explains the consanguinity between the king and Hugues de Châteauneuf, who wanted to marry one of the king's illegitimate daughters[1209]. According to *Europäische Stammtafeln*[1210], Josceline's husband was Hugues de Montgomery and her parents Osbern de Bolbec and his wife Wevie, but this is presumably based on Robert de Torigny, continuation of William of Jumièges[1211], the unreliability of this part of whose chronicle is discussed in the *Complete Peerage*[1212].

Roger & his wife had five children:

1. **HUGUES de Montgomery** (-killed in battle 7 Feb[1213] [1035/before 1048], bur Troarn[1137]). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Hugues, Robert, Roger, Guillaume et Gilbert*" as the five sons of Roger de Montgomery, commenting that they remained in Normandy after their father was exiled "*se livrant à toutes sortes de crimes*"[1214]. He witnessed his father's charter for the abbey of Jumièges[1130]. He was killed during the troubles in Normandy during the minority of Duke Guillaume II[1215]. Vicomte d'Hiémois. m **JOSCELINE de Bolbec**, daughter of OSBERN de Bolbec & his wife Wevia ---. Josceline and her marriage are shown in *Europäische Stammtafeln*[1216]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that one of the nieces of Gunnor, mistress of Richard I Comte [de Normandie], married "*Hugues de Montgomeri*"[1217]. There must be some doubt about this as her husband would have been her first cousin. The primary source which confirms her precise parentage has not yet been identified.
2. **ROBERT de Montgomery** (-before his father). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Hugues, Robert, Roger, Guillaume et Gilbert*" as the five sons of Roger de Montgomery, commenting that they remained in Normandy after their father was exiled "*se livrant à toutes sortes de crimes*"[1218].
3. **ROGER [II] de Montgomery** (-Shrewsbury 27 Jul 1094, bur Shrewsbury Abbey). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Hugues, Robert, Roger, Guillaume et Gilbert*" as the five sons of Roger de Montgomery, commenting that they remained in Normandy after their father was exiled "*se livrant à toutes sortes de crimes*"[1219]. He succeeded his father as Seigneur de Montgomery, Vicomte d'Hiémois. He was created Earl of Shrewsbury in 1074. Sire d'Alençon.
- [see below](#).
4. **GUILLAUME de Montgomery** (-killed in battle [1035/before 1048]). Guillaume de Jumièges records that "*Osbern, intendant de la maison du prince [Guillaume II Duke of Normandy] et fils d'Herfast*" was murdered at Vandreuil in the early years of the duke's reign by "*Guillaume fils de Roger de Montgomeri*"[1220]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that Guillaume was murdered soon after on the orders of Barnon de Glote to avenge the murder of Osbern[1221].
5. **GILBERT de Montgomery** (-murdered [1064]). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Hugues, Robert, Roger, Guillaume et Gilbert*" as the five sons of Roger de

Montgomery, commenting that they remained in Normandy after their father was exiled "*se livrant à toutes sortes de crimes*"[1222]. Brother of Roger de Montgomery according to Orderic Vitalis, who recorded that he was poisoned by Mabile de Bellême his brother's wife[1223]. m ---. The name of Gilbert's wife is not known. Gilbert & his wife had one child:

- a) **AMIERIA de Montgomery**. Orderic Vitalis reports that Roger de Montgomery married his niece Amieria (without giving her parentage) to Warin who was "*a man small in body but great in spirit*" whom he made sheriff of Shrewsbury[1224]. She is shown as the daughter of Gilbert in *Europäische Stammtafeln*[1225], although the primary source which confirms this has not yet been identified. m **WARIN** [Guérin] "the Bald/le Chauve" .

ROGER [II] de Montgomery, son of ROGER [I] Seigneur de Montgomery and Vicomte de l'Hiémois & his wife Josceline --- (-Shrewsbury 27 Jul 1094, bur Shrewsbury Abbey[1226]). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Hugues, Robert, Roger, Guillaume et Gilbert*" as the five sons of Roger de Montgomery, commenting that they remained in Normandy after their father was exiled "*se livrant à toutes sortes de crimes*"[1227]. The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines names "*Rogerum de Montgomeri*" as son of "*Josceline*"[1228]. His father's name is confirmed by the charter dated to [1079/82] under which "*Roger ex Northmannis Northmannus son of Roger*" donated property to St Martin, Troarn for the soul of "*his wife Mabel lately deceased*"[1229]. He succeeded his father as Seigneur de Montgomery, Vicomte de l'Hiémois. He remained in Normandy at the time of the Norman invasion of England in 1066 to assist Duchess Mathilde to govern the duchy[1230], but accompanied King William I to England in Dec 1067. A charter dated 1066 records his pardoning the abbey of Sainte-Trinité de Rouen for a calumny[1231]. Orderic Vitalis records that King William gave him "*first of all Arundel castle and the town of Chichester*"[1232], afterwards creating him Earl of Shrewsbury [1/4] Dec 1074, presumably with the intention of strengthening the defence of the western part of the country against Welsh incursions. As "*Rogerus comes Salosberiensis*" he witnessed a charter of King William I giving the barony of Plessis to the church of Bayeux dated 24 Dec 1074[1233]. Sire d'Alençon. Earl of Shropshire and Shrewsbury. He allied himself with Robert Duke of Normandy at the time of the latter's rebellion against King William II in 1089[1234].

m firstly ([1050/54]) **MABILE d'Alençon**, daughter of GUILLAUME "Talvas" Sire d'Alençon & his first wife Hildeburge --- (-murdered Bures 2 Dec 1079, bur 5 Dec 1079 Troarn). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Arnoul et Mabile*" as children of Guillaume Talvas and Hildeburge[1235]. According to Orderic Vitalis, Mabile was "*a forceful and worldly woman, cunning, garrulous and extremely cruel*"[1236]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that her father arranged her marriage to "*Roger de Montgomeri*" after his exile[1237]. She was murdered by Hugh Bunel, son of Robert "de Jalgeio" from whom she had taken his castle, who found her "*relaxing in bed after a bath [and] struck off her head with his sword*"[1238]. "*Roger ex Northmannis Northmannus son of Roger*" donated property to St Martin, Troarn for the soul of "*his wife Mabel lately deceased*" by charter dated to [1079/82], subscribed by "*Rogerii comitis, Rotberti filii eius, Hugonis, Rogerii, Philippi, Arnulfis [filiorum eius]*"[1239].

m secondly **ADELAIS du Puiset**, daughter of ERARD [I] Comte de Breteuil, Vicomte de Chartres & his wife Humberge ---. Orderic Vitalis names Adelais, daughter of Everard du Puiset, as second wife of Roger de Montgomery and says that she was "*remarkable for her gentleness and piety*"[1240].

Earl Roger & his first wife had ten children:

1. **ROGER de Montgomery** (-[before 1060/62]). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. He witnessed a charter for Saint Martin de Sées[1241].
2. **ROBERT de Montgomery** "de Bellême" ([1052/56]-[Wareham Castle] 1 or 8 May 1118 or [1131 or later], bur [Wareham Castle]). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order)

"Robert et Hugues, Roger le Poitevin, Philippe et Arnoul, et les filles Emma, Mathilde, Mabile et Sibylle" as the five sons and four daughters of "Roger de Montgomery" and his wife Mabile[1242]. He is referred to as his mother's "first-born son" by Orderic Vitalis, who says his "name is now a byword for his cruelty to the wretched peasantry"[1243]. He witnessed a charter for Saint Martin de Sées with his brother Roger¹¹⁶⁵, and a charter for Saint Aubin of Angers in [1060/62] without Roger[1244], suggesting that the latter had died by then. He succeeded his mother in 1079 as Sire de Bellême et d'Alençon. "Roger ex Northmannis Northmannus son of Roger" donated property to St Martin, Troarn for the soul of "his wife Mabel lately deceased" by charter dated to [1079/82], subscribed by "Rogerii comitis, Rotberti filii eius, Hugonis, Rogerii, Philippi, Arnulfis [filiorum eius]"[1245]. He rebelled against William II King of England in 1088, crossed to England but was besieged at Rochester Castle and in Jun 1088 forced to surrender[1246]. He succeeded his father in 1094 in all his possessions in Normandy[1247]. He succeeded his younger brother in 1098 as Earl of Shrewsbury after a payment of £3000[1248]. He succeeded his father-in-law in Oct 1100 as Comte de Ponthieu. Florence of Worcester records that "Scrobbesbyriensis comes Rotbertus de Beleasmo" rebelled against Henry I King of England in [1101], was deprived of all his honours and estates in England, and retired to Normandy[1249]. The Annals of Margan record that "Robertus comes de Belesmo" was expelled from England in 1102 "cum fratre suo Arnulfo"[1250]. Florence of Worcester records that "Rotbertus de Beleasm" fought with Robert Duke of Normandy against King Henry I at Tinchebrai in [1106], was captured, but later escaped and fled[1251]. He helped Helias de Saint-Saens protect Guillaume, son of Robert "Curthose" ex-Duke of Normandy, after Henry I King of England ordered the arrest of the boy[1252]. He was arrested in 1112, imprisoned at Cherbourg and all his lands and honours forfeited. He was imprisoned at Wareham Castle, Dorset from Jul 1113[1253]. The Annals of Margan record the death "Kal Ma" in 1118 of "Robertus comes de Belesme"[1254]. The Pipe Roll of 1130 records payments under Dorset and Wiltshire for the maintenance of Robert de Bellême[1255].

- COMTES de PONTHEU.

3. **HUGUES de Montgomery** ([1053/59]-Anglesey 31 Jul 1098, bur [17 Aug 1098] Shrewsbury Abbey[1256]). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "Robert et Hugues, Roger le Poitevin, Philippe et Arnoul, et les filles Emma, Mathilde, Mabile et Sibylle" as the five sons and four daughters of "Roger de Montgomery" and his wife Mabile[1257]. He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who lists him second among his father's sons by his first marriage[1258]. The *Annales Cambriæ* record that "de Mungumeri Hugo" laid waste to "Keredigiaun" in 1072[1259]. m "Roger ex Northmannis Northmannus son of Roger" donated property to St Martin, Troarn for the soul of "his wife Mabel lately deceased" by charter dated to [1079/82], subscribed by "Rogerii comitis, Rotberti filii eius, Hugonis, Rogerii, Philippi, Arnulfis [filiorum eius]"[1260]. He succeeded his father in 1094 as Earl of Shrewsbury and to all his lands in England and Wales[1261]. Florence of Worcester records that "comites Hugo de Legecastra et Hugo de Scrobbesbyria" invaded Anglesey in [1098], mutilating or massacring many of the inhabitants of the island, and that "comes Hugo de Scrobbesbyrie" was killed by an arrow discharged by Magnus King of Norway during a raid on the Welsh coast[1262]. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* records that Hugh was killed in Anglesey "by pirates from oversea"[1263], or (according to Orderic Vitalis) transfixed with a spear by Magnus brother of the king of Norway on the seashore and died instantly[1264]. "Arnulf son of earl Roger" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Martin, Sees for the souls of "his father Roger and his brother Hugh who was slain that year" by charter dated 27 Aug 1098[1265].
4. **ROGER de Montgomery** "le Poitevin" (-1123). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "Robert et Hugues, Roger le Poitevin, Philippe et Arnoul, et les filles Emma, Mathilde, Mabile et Sibylle" as the five sons and four daughters of "Roger de Montgomery" and his wife Mabile[1266]. He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who lists him third among his father's sons by his first

marriage[1267]. "*Roger ex Northmannis Northmannus son of Roger*" donated property to St Martin, Troarn for the soul of "*his wife Mabel lately deceased*" by charter dated to [1079/82], subscribed by "*Rogerii comitis, Rotberti filii eius, Hugonis, Rogerii, Philippi, Arnulfis [filiorum eius]*"[1268]. He was a considerable landowner in England especially in Lancashire but was banished in 1102 with his brother Robert and retired to Poitou[1269]. Comte de la Marche in 1113, *de iure uxoris*. m (before 1091) **ALMODIS de la Marche**, daughter of AUDEBERT [II] Comte de la Marche & his wife Ponce --- (-[1117/29]). The Chronicle of Saint-Maxence records that "*Boso comes de Marchia*" was killed "*Confolento castro*" in 1091 and was succeeded by "*Aumodis soror sua*", wife of "*Rotgerio comite*"[1270]. "*Rotgerius comes et Almodis comitissa*" donated property to the abbey of Charroux by charter dated [1090/1100][1271]. She succeeded as Ctss de La Marche in 1098.

- **COMTES de LA MARCHÉ**.

5. **PHILIPPE de Montgomery** "Grammaticus" (-Antioch 1099). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Robert et Hugues, Roger le Poitevin, Philippe et Arnoul, et les filles Emma, Mathilde, Mabile et Sibylle*" as the five sons and four daughters of "*Roger de Montgomeri*" and his wife Mabile[1272]. He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who lists him fourth among his father's sons by his first marriage[1273]. "*Roger ex Northmannis Northmannus son of Roger*" donated property to St Martin, Troarn for the soul of "*his wife Mabel lately deceased*" by charter dated to [1079/82], subscribed by "*Rogerii comitis, Rotberti filii eius, Hugonis, Rogerii, Philippi, Arnulfis [filiorum eius]*"[1274]. Florence of Worcester records that "*Philippum Rogeri Scrobbesbyriensis comitis filium*" was imprisoned in [1096] for his part in the conspiracy which planned to place his son on the English throne[1275]. He went on the First Crusade with Robert III Duke of Normandy and died at the siege of Antioch[1276]. m ---. The name of Philippe's wife is not known. Philippe & his wife had one child:
 - a) **MATHILDE de Montgomery**. Daughter of Philippe, Orderic Vitalis records that she succeeded her paternal aunt as Abbess of Almenèches in 1113[1277].
6. **ARNOUL de Montgomery** (-after 1119). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Robert et Hugues, Roger le Poitevin, Philippe et Arnoul, et les filles Emma, Mathilde, Mabile et Sibylle*" as the five sons and four daughters of "*Roger de Montgomeri*" and his wife Mabile[1278]. He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who lists him fifth among his father's sons by his first marriage[1279]. "*Roger ex Northmannis Northmannus son of Roger*" donated property to St Martin, Troarn for the soul of "*his wife Mabel lately deceased*" by charter dated to [1079/82], subscribed by "*Rogerii comitis, Rotberti filii eius, Hugonis, Rogerii, Philippi, Arnulfis [filiorum eius]*"[1280]. "*Arnulf son of earl Roger*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Martin, Sees for the souls of "*his father Roger and his brother Hugh who was slain that year*" by charter dated 27 Aug 1098[1281]. He obtained the *comitatus* of Pembroke but was apparently not an Earl. The Annals of Margan record that "*Robertus comes de Belesmo*" was expelled from England in 1102 "*cum fratre suo Arnulfo*"[1282]. He was banished from England with his brother Robert[1283]. He went to Scotland and was ancestor of the MONTGOMMERIE family in Scotland[1284]. m (1102) **LAFRACOTH of Munster**, daughter of MURTACH O'Brien King of Munster & his wife ---. She is named daughter "*of an Irish king named Murchertach*" by Orderic Vitalis[1285]. The Annals of Inisfallen record that "*Muirchertach Ua Briain made a marriage alliance with the French and with the Norsemen*" in 1102[1286].
7. **EMMA de Montgomery** (-4 Mar 1113). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Robert et Hugues, Roger le Poitevin, Philippe et Arnoul, et les filles Emma, Mathilde, Mabile et Sibylle*" as the five sons and four daughters of "*Roger de Montgomeri*" and his wife Mabile[1287]. She is named and her parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who lists her first among her father's daughters by his first marriage, and specifies that she

was nun and abbess of Almenèches[1288]. After the abbey was burnt in [1102], she fled to Saint-Evroul, returning the following year and dying about ten years later[1289].

8. **MATHILDE de Montgomery** (-[1085], bur abbaye de Grestain). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Robert et Hugues, Roger le Poitevin, Philippe et Arnoul, et les filles Emma, Mathilde, Mabilie et Sibylle*" as the five sons and four daughters of "*Roger de Montgomeri*" and his wife Mabile[1290]. She is named and her parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who lists her second among her father's daughters by his first marriage and names her husband[1291]. **m** (before 1066) as his first wife, **ROBERT Comte de Mortain**, son of HERLUIN Vicomte de Contéville & his first wife Herlève --- (after 1040-8 Dec 1090, bur abbaye de Grestain).
9. **MABILE de Montgomery** (-after 1132). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Robert et Hugues, Roger le Poitevin, Philippe et Arnoul, et les filles Emma, Mathilde, Mabilie et Sibylle*" as the five sons and four daughters of "*Roger de Montgomeri*" & his wife Mabile[1292]. She is named and her parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who lists her third among her father's daughters by his first marriage and names her husband[1293]. The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines names "*Mabilla*" daughter (presumably a mistake for wife) of "*Rogerum de Montgomeri*" and her daughter "*alteram Mabiliam uxorem Gervasii*" and the latter's son "*Hugo de Castro novo*" whose proposed marriage with the daughter of Henry I King of England was opposed by "*Yvo Carnetensis episcopus*" on the grounds of consanguinity, his ancestry being explained by Alberic[1294]. "*Domna Mabilia uxor domni Gervasii de Novo Castello*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père by charter dated to [1101/29][1295]. "*Hugo Castrinovi dominus*" confirmed donations to the monastery of Saint-Vincent, with the consent of "*uxore mea Alberedi et matre mea senior iam detenta Mabilia et filiis meis Hugone, Gervasio et Galeranno*", by charter dated 1132[1296]. **m** **GERVAISE Sire de Châteauneuf**-en-Thimerais, son of ---. "*Gervasius miles*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Martin des Champs with the consent of "*Mabilia uxor sua et Hugone primogenito suo*" by charter dated [1106/09][1297]. "*Gervasius et uxor eius Mabilia*" donated property to Chartres Saint-Père by charter dated 1107 with the consent of "*filiis eorum Hugone, Petro, Gervasio, Guascone et filia Mabilia*"[1298].
10. **SIBYLLE de Montgomery**. Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Robert et Hugues, Roger le Poitevin, Philippe et Arnoul, et les filles Emma, Mathilde, Mabilie et Sibylle*" as the five sons and four daughters of "*Roger de Montgomeri*" & his wife Mabile[1299]. She is named and her parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who lists her fourth among her father's daughters by his first marriage and also names her first husband[1300]. The Chronica de Fundatoribus et Fundatione of Tewkesbury Abbey records that "*Robertum filium Haymonis, dominum de Astramervilla in Normannia*" married "*Sibillam sororem Roberti de Belismo, comitis Salopiæ*"[1301]. The primary source which confirms her second marriage has not yet been identified. **m firstly ROBERT FitzHamon** Lord of Glamorgan, son of HAMON & his wife --- (-Mar 1107). **m secondly JEAN Sire de Raimés**.
Earl Roger & his second wife had one child:
11. **EVERARD de Montgomery** (-before [1135/36]). He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, saying he "*was well-educated and remains to this day among the royal chaplains in the household of the kings of England*" and in another passage that he "served as a clerk among the humbler officers in King Henry's chapel"[1302].
Earl Roger had one [illegitimate] son by an unknown mistress:
12. **HUGUES de Montgomery**. He witnessed a writ of King Henry I as brother of Robert de Bellême[1303]. It is assumed that he was illegitimate as it would be unusual for him to bear the same first name as an older full brother, although there are isolated examples of this practice in other families. An alternative possibility is that his name was incorrectly recorded in the writ and that he is in fact the same person as one of Robert's other surviving brothers.

Chapter 17. COMTES de MORTAIN et de CORBEIL

The county of Corbeil was located south of Paris, well outside Norman territory. It was inherited by Mauger, younger son of Richard I Duke of Normandy on his marriage. The county became closely associated with Mortain, in the south-west corner of the duchy of Normandy close to the border with Brittany, which was granted to Mauger's son. Corbeil was incorporated into the domaine royale under Louis VI in the early 12th century[1304].

A. COMTES de CORBEIL et de MORTAIN (ORIGINS)

Two brothers, parents not known.

1. **HAMON** (-23 May ----). **Comte de Corbeil**. The necrology of Corbeil Saint-Spire records the death "X Kal Jun" of "*Hamonis comitis qui ecclesiam nostram fundavit*"[1305]. The necrology of Corbeil Saint-Guénaud records the death "X Kal Jun" of "*Haymonis comitis fundatoris ecclesie Beati Guynail*"[1306]. The *Vita Burchardi Venerabilis Comitis* records that "*Aymon comte du château de Corbeil*" died during a pilgrimage to Rome[1307]. **m** as her first husband, **ELISABETH**, daughter of ---. The *Vita Burchardi Venerabilis Comitis* records the marriage of "*uxor comitis Haimonis, Elizabeth...nobili progenie*" and "*Burchardi comitis*"[1308]. She married secondly **Bouchard Comte de Vendôme**. Comte Hamon & his wife had one child:
 - a) **THIBAUT**. The *Vita Burchardi Venerabilis Comitis* names "*filium Haimonis Comitis, fratrem ipsius Episcopi...Theobaldum*" when recording that he had been a monk at Cluny, abbot of Cormery and was appointed abbot of the monastery of Saint-Pierre de Melun[1309].
2. **ALBERT**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. **Comte de Corbeil et de Mortain**. **m** ---. The name of Albert's wife is not known. Albert & his wife had one child:
 - a) **GERMAINE de Corbeil**. The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. **m MAUGER de Normandie**, son of RICHARD I "Sans-Peur" Comte [de Normandie] & his second wife Gunnora --- (-[1033/40]). Comte de Corbeil, by right of his wife.

B. COMTES de CORBEIL et de MORTAIN (NORMANDY)

MAUGER de Normandie, son of RICHARD I "Sans-Peur" Comte [de Normandie] & his second wife Gunnora --- (-[1033/40]). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Richard, Robert, Mauger*" as three of the five sons of Duke Richard and Gunnor[1310]. Robert of Torigny names "*Ricardum...qui ei successit et Robertum postea archiepiscopum Rothomagensium et Malgerium comitem Curbuliensem, aliosque duos*" as the sons of "*Ricardi primi ducis Normanniæ*" and Gunnora[1311]. **Comte de Corbeil**, by right of his wife. An agreement between the abbots of Jumièges and Bougeuil concerning an exchange of land in Poitou, by charter dated [13 Apr/4 Apr] 1012, is subscribed by "*Richardus...filius Ricardi principi magni...Robertus archiepiscopus...ecclesie Rotomagensis et Vuillelmus et Malgerus fratres Richardi comitis*..."[1312]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that Robert II Duke of Normandy sent "*son oncle paternal Mauger comte de Corbeil*" to help Henri I King of France against the rebellion of his mother Queen Constance[1313] in [1031/32].

m **GERMAINE de Corbeil**, daughter of ALBERT Comte de Corbeil et de Mortain & his wife - --. The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified.

Comte Mauger & his wife had one child:

1. **GUILLAUME "Guerlenc" de Corbeil** (-1067). Orderic Vitalis calls him "son of Count Mauger" and says he was **Comte de Mortain**, banished by Guillaume II Duke of Normandy "on some trivial pretexts"[1314] in 1063. Guillaume de Jumièges names "Guillaume Guerlenc, de la descendance de Richard-le-Grand" as Comte de Mortain, recording that he was expelled from Normandy by Duke Guillaume II and went to Apulia[1315], dated to 1063 from other sources. "...Walterius comes Pontisariensis, Willelmus comes Corboilensis, Ivo comes Bellomontensis, Walerannus comes Melledensis" are named among those present at the opening of the reliquary of Saint-Denis, dated 9 Jun 1053[1316]. m ---. The name of Guillaume's wife is not known. Guillaume & his wife had three children:
 - a) **FREDERIC de Corbeil**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. 1066.
 - b) **PAYAN de Corbeil**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. 1066.
 - c) **RENAUD de Corbeil**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. 1067. m ---. The name of Renaud's wife is not known. Renaud & his wife had one child:
 - i) **BOUCHARD [II] de Corbeil** (-killed in battle [1071/80]). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. **Comte de Corbeil**. "Buccardus...Corbolensium comes" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Spire de Corbeil by charter dated 1071[1317]. He was killed by Etienne Comte de Blois in the war against Philippe I King of France. m as her first husband, **ADELAIDE de Crècy** Dame de Gournay-sur-Marne, daughter of --- (-12 Oct after 1104). "Odo comes de Corboilo" donated property "in terra Morissart" [Mortcerf] to the abbey of Saint-Martin de Pontoise on the intercession of "matre sua comitissa de Creceio" by charter dated [1080][1318]. The primary source which confirms her name has not yet been identified. She married secondly **Guy [III] Comte de Rochefort**. The primary source which confirms her second marriage has not yet been identified. Bouchard [II] & his wife had two children:
 - (a) **EUDES de Corbeil** (-1112). "Odo comes de Corboilo" donated property "in terra Morissart" to the abbey of Saint-Martin de Pontoise on the intercession of "matre sua comitissa de Creceio" by charter dated [1080][1319].
 - (b) **ADELAIDE de Corbeil** (-[after 1126]). The primary source which confirms her parentage has not yet been identified. Heiress of Corbeil [1100]. "Hugo de Puteolo...mater mea domina Aleidis" donated property to the abbey of Marcigny-sur-Loire by charter dated to [1108/1116] which specifies that she was a nun at Marcigny[1320]. "Gozellus comes Edessanus" confirmed a donation to the church of St. Marie, Josaphat, with the consent of "filii sui abbatis dicti monasterio Gilduino", of "terram Kyaria" by "dominus Galeran comitissæ de Corboil" by charter dated [Jan/Aug] 1126[1321], although the garbled description of the donors makes their definite identification difficult. m **ERARD [III] du Puiset Vicomte de Chartres**, son of HUGUES [I] du Puiset "Blavons" & his wife Alix de Montlhéry (-21 Aug [1099]).

C. COMTES de MORTAIN, VICOMTES de CONTEVILLE

HERLUIN, son of --- (-[1066], bur Grestain). Vicomte de Conteville. He founded the abbey of Grestain after 1050[1322].

m firstly **HERLEVE**, mistress of **ROBERT II King of Normandy**, daughter of **FULBERT** & his wife [Doda/Duwa] --- (-[1050]). The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines refers to the mother of Duke Guillaume as "*filia...Herbertus pelliarius et uxor eius Doda sive Duwa*", specifying that the family was from Chaumont in the diocese of Liège but moved to Falaise although others said that they were from Huy, and specifies her marriage to "*Herlewino de Vado comitis*"[1323]. Orderic Vitalis calls her "*Duke Robert's concubine*", and specifies her marriage, referring to her husband as stepfather to Duke Guillaume[1324]. Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Herlève fille le Fulbert valet de chamber du duc*" as mother of Duke Guillaume II, recording that "*un certain Herluin, brave chevalier, prit Herlève pour femme*" after the death of Duke Robert[1325]. It is assumed that this marriage took place after Duke Robert's death as no record has been found of the Duke having a subsequent relationship. She presumably died before her husband founded the abbey of Grestain as she is not referred to in the abbey's confirmation charter dated 14 Nov 1189[1326]. Robert of Torigny's *De Immutacione Ordinis Monachorum* records that "*Herluinus de Contevilla...et Herleve uxor eius*" were buried in "*mon. Sanctæ Mariæ Gresten*"[1327].

m secondly **FREDESENDIS**, daughter of ---. She is named as the wife of Herluin in the confirmation charter of the abbey of Grestain, dated 14 Nov 1189[1328].

Vicomte Herluin & his first wife had three children:

1. **EUDES** [Odo] (-Palermo [2/6] Jan 1097, bur Palermo Cathedral). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Eudes et Robert*" as the two sons of Herluin and Herlève[1329]. His parentage is recorded by Orderic Vitalis, who specifies that he was the half-brother of William I King of England[1330]. Named by Florence of Worcester as the brother of King William I "*but only on his mother's side*"[1331]. His half-brother invested him as Bishop of Bayeux on the death of Bishop Hugues, son of Raoul d'Ivry Comte de Bayeux[1332] in 1050. He is said to have taken an active part in the preparation of the Norman invasion of England and was present at the battle of Hastings 23 Oct 1066. His half-brother William I King of England rewarded him with a grant of over 500 manors in England and created him **Earl of Kent** in 1067[1333]. Florence of Worcester records that King William left "*fratrumque suum Odonem Baiocensem episcopum et Willelmum filium Osberni quem in Herefordensi provincia comitum*" when he went to Normandy 21 Feb [1067][1334]. He was one of the leaders of the force which suppressed the rebellion of the Earls of Norfolk and Hereford in 1075[1335]. He began scheming to become Pope, sending great gifts to influential men in Rome, but was arrested by King William and sent to Normandy where he was a prisoner in Rouen between 1082 and 1087[1336]. He was released by King William on his deathbed[1337]. Although King William II restored Odo to his Earldom, he was one of the leaders of the rebellion in 1088 which sought to put Robert Duke of Normandy on the English throne[1338]. He was banished from England and all his honours and possessions forfeited. He became chief adviser to Duke Robert in Normandy, accompanying him on the First Crusade but dying en route in Palermo[1339]. Bishop Odo had one illegitimate son:

- a) **JEAN de Bayeux** (-1131). Son of Odo bishop of Bayeux according to Orderic Vitalis, who records that Jean gave King Henry news of the death of his nephew Guillaume "Clito" Count of Flanders in 1128[1340]. Orderic Vitalis records that he lived at the court of Henry I King of England where he was held in esteem for his eloquence and probity[1341].

2. **ROBERT de Mortain** (after 1040-8 Dec 1090, bur abbaye de Grestain). Guillaume de Jumièges names (in order) "*Eudes et Robert*" as the two sons of Herluin and Herlève[1342]. His parentage is recorded by Orderic Vitalis, who specifies that he was the half-brother of William I King of England [1343]. Named by Florence of Worcester as the brother of King William I "*but only on his mother's side*"[1344]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that his half-brother Guillaume II Duke of Normandy installed Robert

as Comte de Mortain after expelling "Guillaume Guerlenc"[1345]. He was installed as Comte de Mortain in 1063 by his half-brother Guillaume II Duke of Normandy, after he dispossessed Guillaume Werlenc[1346]. King William I granted him nearly all the land of Cornwall as a reward for his participation at the battle of Hastings in 1066, but he does not seem to have been created Earl of Cornwall, continuing to be referred to as "*comes Moritoniensis*"[1347]. "*Robertus Moretonii comes frater Villelmi Anglorum regis et Normannorum principis*" granted property to the abbey of Saint-Benoît-sur-Loire by charter dated 9 Jan 1083[1348]. He joined his brother Eudes in the 1088 rebellion against King William II but was pardoned[1349]. **m firstly** (before 1066) **MATHILDE de Montgommery**, daughter of ROGER Sire de Montgommery, Vicomte d'Hiémois [later Earl of Shrewsbury] & his first wife Mabel d'Alençon (-[1085], bur abbaye de Grestain). She is named and her parentage given by Orderic Vitalis, who lists her second among her father's daughters by his first marriage and names her husband[1350]. "*Robert count of Mortain*" donated property to the abbey of Mont Saint-Michel for "*his deceased wife Mathildis and his living wife Almodis*" by charter dated to [1087/91][1351]. "*Willielmus comes Moritonii*" founded Montcute Priory, for the souls of "*patris mei Roberti comitis et matris meæ Mathillidis comitissæ*", by undated charter[1352]. **m secondly** **ALMODIS**, daughter of ---. "*Robert count of Mortain*" donated property to the abbey of Mont Saint-Michel for "*his deceased wife Mathildis and his living wife Almodis*" with the consent of "*Robert his son*" by charter dated to [1087/91], which specifies that "*William his other son has promised to grant it if Almodis should leave no heir*"[1353]. Earl Robert & his first wife had five children:

- a) **ROBERT**. "*Robert count of Mortain*" donated property to the abbey of Mont Saint-Michel for "*his deceased wife Mathildis and his living wife Almodis*" with the consent of "*Robert his son*" by charter dated to [1087/91], which specifies that "*William his other son has promised to grant it if Almodis should leave no heir*"[1354].
- b) **GUILLAUME de Mortain** (-Bermondsey after 1140). Orderic Vitalis refers to him as *nepos* of Robert III Duke of Normandy[1355]. The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines names "*Guilelmi*" as son of "*Robertum comitem Moretonii*"[1356]. Robert of Torigny names "*unum filium Guillelmu et tres filias*" as the children of "*Robertus comes Moritonii uterinus frater Willermi regis*"[1357]. "*Robert count of Mortain*" donated property to the abbey of Mont Saint-Michel for "*his deceased wife Mathildis and his living wife Almodis*" with the consent of "*Robert his son...and William his other son*" by charter dated to [1087/91][1358]. He succeeded his father in 1090 as Comte de Mortain, and in the latter's lands in Cornwall. He unsuccessfully claimed the earldom of Kent on the death of his uncle Eudes[1359]. "*Willielmus comes Moritonii*" founded Montcute Priory, for the souls of "*patris mei Roberti comitis et matris meæ Mathillidis comitissæ*", by undated charter[1360]. Florence of Worcester records that "*Willelmus comes de Moreteon*" rebelled against Henry I King of England, who confiscated all his English lands in [1104][1361]. Florence of Worcester also records that "*comes Willelmus de Moretonio*" fought with Robert Duke of Normandy against King Henry I at Tinchebrai in [1106], was captured, but later escaped and fled[1362]. Orderic Vitalis records that he was imprisoned for many years and all his honours forfeited[1363]. He became a Cluniac monk at Bermondsey in 1140. **m** **ADILILDIS**, daughter of ---. The primary source which confirms her marriage has not yet been identified.
- c) **AGNES de Mortain**. Robert of Torigny names "*unum filium Guillelmu et tres filias*" as the children of "*Robertus comes Moritonii uterinus frater Willermi regis*", specifying that one unnamed daughter (mentioned first) married "*Andreas de Vitreio*"[1364]. **m** **ANDRE [I] Seigneur de Vitré**, son of ROBERT [I] Seigneur de Vitré & his wife Berthe de Craon.
- d) **DIONISIA de Mortain** (-1090). Robert of Torigny names "*unum filium Guillelmu et tres filias*" as the children of "*Robertus comes Moritonii uterinus*

frater Willermi regis", specifying that one unnamed daughter (mentioned second) married "*Guido de Laval*"[1365]. "*Guido de Lavalle*" donated the priory of Parné to the church of Saint-Nicholas d'Angers "*pro salute sua et uxoris sue Dionisie*" by charter dated [1080/90][1366]. **m** as his first wife, **GUY III Sire de Laval**, son of GUY II "le Chauve" Sire de Laval & his first wife --- (-[1110], bur Marmoutier).

- e) **EMMA de Mortain** . Robert of Torigny names "*unum filium Guillelmum et tres filias*" as the children of "*Robertus comes Moritonii uterinus frater Willermi regis*", specifying that one unnamed daughter (mentioned third) married "*comes Tolosanus frater Raimundi comitis Sancti Ægidii*"[1367]. The primary source which confirms her name has not yet been identified. **m** (before 1080) as his second wife, **GUILLAUME IV Comte de Toulouse**, son of PONS Comte de Toulouse & his second wife Almodis de la Marche (-killed in battle Huesca 1094).

Earl Robert & his second wife had one child:

- f) **ROBERT de Mortain** . The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
3. [1368]daughter. The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. **m** **GUILLAUME Seigneur de la Ferté-Macé** .
Vicomte Herluin & his second wife had [two] children:
 4. **RAOUL de Conteville** (-after 1089). He is called son of Herluin "*by another wife*" by Orderic Vitalis[1369]. He is referred to as the son of Herluin in the charter of confirmation of the abbey of Grestain, dated 14 Nov 1189, the implication of the text being that he was the son of Hilduin's wife Fredesendis[1370]. Raoul was recorded in Domesday Book as a landowner in Somerset and Devon in 1086. **m** ---. The name of Raoul's wife is not known. Raoul & his wife had one child:
 - a) **BERNARD FitzRaoul** . The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. 1092/93.
 5. **JEAN de Conteville** . The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. 1089.

Chapter 18. COMTES du PERCHE, COMTES de MORTAGNE

The counties of Mortagne and Perche were located in the south of Norman territory close to the border with Maine, and developed as such as in the mid-11th century.

1. **AGIMBERT** (-836). **Comte du Perche**. The *Vita Hludowici Imperatoris* records that "*Wala Corbeiensis abbas, Matfridus, Hugo, Lantbertus, Godefridus, itemque filius eius Godefridus, Agimbertus comes Pertensis...sed et Richardus*" died between "*Kal Sep usque ad missam sancti Martini*" [in 836][1371].
2. **HERVE** [I] (-after 25 Jun 955). "*Hugonis ducis, filiorum eius Othonis et Hugonis, Odonis comitis, Hugonis comitis Cenomannorum, Hervei comitis Mauritaniae, Lamberti vicecomitis*" subscribed the charter dated 25 Jun 955 under which "*Lambertus filius Ansberti cum Girberga sorore mea...*" donated property "*in territorio Corbonensi*" to Chartres Saint-Père[1372]. Comte de Mortagne. Comte du Perche. **m** **MELISENDE**, daughter of ---. Hervé & his wife had two children:
 - a) **HILDEGARDE du Perche** (-14 Apr [1021/22]). The primary source which confirms her parentage has not yet been identified. "*Hildegardis, vicecomitissa*

Castridunensis" donated property "*alodum meum de Bello Monte*" to "*sanctissimo Petro Carnotensis cœnobi*", with the consent of "*filio meo Hugone, archiepiscopo Turonorum*", by charter dated to 1020, signed by "*Hugo archipræsul., Gausfridi nepotis eius...Helgaudi filii archiepiscopi...*"[1373]. The necrology of Chartres cathedral records the death "*XVIII Kal Mai*" of "*Hildegardis vicecomitissa de Castellodunis*", stating that "*filius eius Hugo Turonensis episcopus*" donated property at "*Viverus*" for her soul[1374]. The necrology of Saint-Père-en-Vallée records the death "*XVII Kal Mai*" of "*Hildegarda vicecomitissa*" and her donation of "*allodium de Bellomonte*"[1375]. m **HUGUES Vicomte de Châteaudun**, son of GEOFFROY Vicomte de Châteaudun & his wife Ermengarde --- (-989 or after).

- b) **GERBERGE** . m [as his first wife,] **GELDUIN Seigneur de Saumur**, son of --- (-bur Pontlevoy Sainte-Marie).

ROTROU de Châteaudun, son of GEOFFROY Vicomte de Châteaudun & his wife Helvis [Elisabeth] de Corbon (-1 Mar [1080]). "*Hugonis filii domini Gaufridi vicecomitis, Rotroci fratris eius, Eleusie matris eorum*" subscribed the charter dated [20 Jul 1031/19 Jul 1032] under which "*Gaufridus Castridunensium vicecomes*" founded the abbey of Saint-Denis de Nogent[1376]. "*Gauffredus vicecomes Dunensis Castr*" made a donation to Saint-Denis de Nogent by charter dated 1040, witnessed by "*Hugo filius Gaufridi, Rotrocus frater eius*"[1377]. "*Rotrocus castri Mauritanie comes atque Dunensis castri vicecomes*" names "*Gaufridus pater meus comes*" in his confirmation of donations to Saint-Denis de Nogent with the consent of "*filiorum meorum...Gaufridi, Hugonis, Rotroci, Fulcoisi ac filie mee Helvise*" by charter dated 11 Jan 1078[1378]. Vicomte de Châteaudun. **Comte de Mortagne** 1058. The necrology of Saint-Père-en-Vallée records the death "*Kal Mar*" of "*Rotrocus comes*"[1379]. m **ADELISE de Bellême**, daughter of GUERIN [Warinus] de Bellême & his wife ---. Her parentage is suggested by Orderic Vitalis who records that the great-grandfather of Rotrou [III] Comte du Perche was Guerin "*quem dæmones suffocaverunt*"[1380]. [1060]. Comte Rotrou & his wife had five children:

1. **GEOFFROY de Châteaudun** (-mid-Oct 1100, bur Nogent-le-Rotrou[1381]). Orderic Vitalis names him and his father[1382]. "*Gaufridus vicecomes, Hugo vicecomes Castriduni, Rotrocus frater eius de Montfort*" witnessed a donation to Saint-Denis de Nogent by "*Henricus vicecomes Mauritanie*"[1383], the charter dated to [1060] in the compilation. "*Gaufridi, Hu[gonis], Rotroci, Fulcoisi filiorum meorum*" consented to the confirmation of donations to Saint-Denis de Nogent by "*Rotrocus castri Mauritanie comes atque Dunensis castri vicecomes*" dated 11 Jan 1078[1384]. He fought in the battle of Hastings 14 Oct 1066[1385]. He succeeded his father in [1080] as **Comte de Mortagne**. "*Gaufridus castri Mauritanie comes*" confirmed donations to Saint-Denis de Nogent by charter dated [1080] in which he named "*avus meus dominus Gaufridus vicecomes Castriduni et pater meus Rotrocus comes*"[1386]. He adopted the title **Comte du Perche** after 1090. His burial at Nogent-le-Rotrou is confirmed by the charter dated 1099 under which "*Rotrocus filius domini Gaufridi comitis Mauritaniensis*" confirmed donations to Saint-Denis de Nogent after returning from Jerusalem and visiting his father's tomb[1387]. m **BEATRIX de Ramerupt**, daughter of HILDUIN [IV] de Montdidier et de Ramerupt Comte de Roucy & his wife Adelaide de Roucy (-2 Sep after 1129). "*Beatrice uxor mea et filio meo Rotroco nec non fratribus meis*" confirmed the confirmation of donations to Saint-Denis de Nogent by "*Gaufridus castri Mauritanie comes*" dated [1080][1388]. The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines names "*Beatrix*" as second daughter of Ebles Comte de Roucy and incorrectly names her husband "*Rotroldo comiti de Pertico*"[1389]. The *Genealogiæ Scriptoris Fusniacensis* names "*comitis Hilduini de Rameruth maior natu filia dicta Beatrix*" as wife, also incorrectly, of "*Rotaldo comiti de Pertica*"[1390]. She is named as wife of Geoffroy Comte du Perche by Orderic Vitalis, but this source incorrectly states that she was the daughter of "the count of Rochefort"[1391], while specifying in another passage that her son Rotrou was *consanguineus* of Alfonso I King of Aragon[1392]. A close family relationship with

the Comtes de Rochefort is nevertheless suggested by "*Rotrocius comes Perticensis, Beatrix comitissa mater eiusdem*" witnessing the charter dated [1114] under which "*Guido comes Rocheforti*" donated property to the abbey of Sainte-Trinité de Tiron[1393], although this relationship has not been identified. "*Rotrocius comes et Beatrix mater eius atque Mathildis uxor comitis*" subscribed the charter dated to [1105/07] under which "*Guillermus de Loiscei*" made donations to Saint-Denis de Nogent[1394]. Comte Geoffroy & his wife had five children:

- a) **ROTROU "le Grand" du Perche** (-killed in battle Rouen [20 Jan/23 Apr] or 6 May 1144). He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis[1395]. "*Beatrice uxor mea et filio meo Rotroco nec non fratribus meis*" confirmed the confirmation of donations to Saint-Denis de Nogent by "*Gaufridus castri Mauritaniae comes*" dated [1080][1396]. He succeeded his father as **Comte du Perche**.
- [see below](#).
- b) **MARGUERITE du Perche** (-after 1156). She is named and her parentage given in Orderic Vitalis, who also names her husband and, in a later passage, her father and two older sons[1397]. The *Genealogiæ Scriptoris Fusniacensis* names "*Rotaldum eiusdem loci comitem et Iulainam de Aquila matrem regine Navarrensis, et Margaretam uxorem Gisleberti de Novo-burgo*" as children, incorrectly, of "*Rotaldo comiti de Pertica*" & his wife Beatrix de Roucy, specifying that Marguerite had children "*Rotaldum Ebrodiensem episcopum cum aliis liberis utriusque sexus*"[1398]. 1125/56. m **HENRI de Beaumont Earl of Warwick**, son of ROGER Seigneur de Beaumont-le-Roger & his wife Adeline de Meulan ([1048]-[20 Jun] 1119, bur Préaux).
- c) **JULIANA du Perche** (-after 1132). She is named and her parentage given in Orderic Vitalis, who also names her husband[1399]. The *Genealogiæ Scriptoris Fusniacensis* names "*Rotaldum eiusdem loci comitem et Iulainam de Aquila matrem regine Navarrensis, et Margaretam uxorem Gisleberti de Novo-burgo*" as children, incorrectly, of "*Rotaldo comiti de Pertica*" & his wife Beatrix de Roucy, specifying that Marguerite had children "*Rotaldum Ebrodiensem episcopum cum aliis liberis utriusque sexus*"[1400]. "*Rotrocius comes Perticensium*" donated property to the abbey of Sainte-Trinité de Tiron by charter dated [1119] subscribed by "*Juliane soror mea, Richerii filius eius*"[1401]. "*Juliane soror mea*" witnessed the charter dated [1120] under which "*Perticensis comes Rotrocius*" donated property to the abbey of Sainte-Trinité de Tiron[1402]. "*Domine Juliane*" recognised rights of Saint-Denis de Nogent by charter dated to [1122/33], specifying that she was governing Perche while the count was absent in Spain, witnessed by "*Gislebertus puer filius prefate Juliane*"[1403]. m **GILBERT Seigneur de Laigle**, son of RICHER de Laigle & his wife Judith d'Avranches (-[1118]).
- d) **MATHILDE du Perche** (before 1100-27 May 1143, bur Arnaco). The *Chronicon Gaufredi Vosiensis* records the marriage of "*Guidonem*", son of "*Gerardus*", and "*Matilde, matre Bosonis de Torena quæ Arnaco condita est*"[1404]. In another passage, the *Chronicon Gaufredi Vosiensis* records that "*Raymundus*" married "*Mathilde...soror Comitiss de Pertico*"[1405]. The *Chronicon Gaufredi Vosiensis* records the death "*V Kal Jun*" of "*Mathildis uxor quondam Raymundi de Torena*" and her burial by "*Guidone...Crassus viro suo filio Gerald de Turribus*" at "*Arnaco*", recording that her son Boson was killed within one month of his mother's death[1406]. m firstly **RAYMOND [I] Vicomte de Turenne**, son of BOSON [I] Vicomte de Turenne & his wife Gerberge ---. 1127. m secondly **GUY [IV] "le Gros" de Lastours**, son of GERARD [I] de Lastours & his wife Humberga --- (-Jerusalem [1147/49]).

- e) daughter . The primary source which confirms her parentage has not yet been identified.
2. **HUGUES [III] de Châteaudun** (-1110). "*Gaufridi, Hu[gonis], Rotroci, Fulcoisi filiorum meorum*" consented to the confirmation of donations to Saint-Denis de Nogent by "*Rotrocius castri Mauritanie comes atque Dunensis castri vicecomes*" dated 11 Jan 1078[1407]. He succeeded his father in [1080] as Vicomte de Châteaudun.
- **VICOMTES de CHÂTEAUDUN.**
 3. **ROTROU de Châteaudun** (-after [1110/11]). "*Gaufridi, Hu[gonis], Rotroci, Fulcoisi filiorum meorum*" consented to the confirmation of donations to Saint-Denis de Nogent by "*Rotrocius castri Mauritanie comes atque Dunensis castri vicecomes*" dated 11 Jan 1078[1408]. "*Rotroci fratris comitis*" subscribed the donation to Cluny by "*Gaufridus castri Mauritaniae comes*" dated [1080][1409]. Seigneur de Montfort-le-Rotrou [1100]. "*Gaufridus vicecomes, Hugo vicecomes Castriduni, Rotrocius frater eius de Montfort*" witnessed a donation to Saint-Denis de Nogent by "*Henricus vicecomes Mauritanie*"[1410], the charter dated to [1060] in the compilation. "*Hugo vicecomes de Castro duno*" donated property "*pro fratribus suis Gausfredo et Rotroco*" by charter dated to [1095/1100][1411]. "...*Rotrodus de Monteforti frater eiusdem Hugonis*" consented to the donation by "*Hugo vicecomes Castriduni*" by charter dated [1110/11][1412].
 4. **FULCO de Châteaudun** (-after 11 Jan 1078). "*Gaufridi, Hu[gonis], Rotroci, Fulcoisi filiorum meorum*" consented to the confirmation of donations to Saint-Denis de Nogent by "*Rotrocius castri Mauritanie comes atque Dunensis castri vicecomes*" dated 11 Jan 1078[1413].
 5. **HELWISE de Châteaudun** (-after 11 Jan 1078). "*Elviseque filie*" consented to the confirmation of donations to Saint-Denis de Nogent by "*Rotrocius castri Mauritanie comes atque Dunensis castri vicecomes*" dated 11 Jan 1078[1414].
- Comte Rotrou had one [possibly illegitimate] children:
6. **ROBERT** "Manda Guerra" (-after [1095/1100]). "*Roberto fratre eius Mandaguerram...*" consented to the donation by "*Hugonis vicecomitis*" by charter dated to [1080/1100][1415]. "*Hugo vicecomes de Castro duno*" donated property "*pro fratribus suis Gausfredo et Rotroco*" with the consent of "...*Roberto Mandi Guerram fratre eius...*" by charter dated to [1095/1100][1416]. It is likely that Robert was illegitimate as he is not named with his father's known sons in the charter dated 11 Jan 1078.

ROTROU "le Grand" du Perche, son of GEOFFROY [I] Comte de Mortagne, Comte du Perche & his wife Béatrix de Roucy (-killed in battle Rouen [20 Jan/23 Apr] or 6 May 1144). He is named and his parentage given by Orderic Vitalis[1417]. "*Beatrice uxor mea et filio meo Rotroco nec non fratribus meis*" confirmed the confirmation of donations to Saint-Denis de Nogent by "*Gaufridus castri Mauritaniae comes*" dated [1080][1418]. The *Genealogiæ Scriptoris Fusniacensis* names "*Rotaldum eiusdem loci comitem et Iulianam de Aquila matrem regine Navarrensis, et Margaretam uxorem Gisleberti de Novo-burgo*" as children, incorrectly, of "*Rotaldo comiti de Pertica*" & his wife Beatrix de Roucy[1419]. He succeeded his father as **Comte du Perche**. He accompanied Robert III Duke of Normandy on the First Crusade Sep 1096[1420]. William of Tyre names Rotrou Comte de Perche among those who left on the First Crusade in 1096 with Robert Count of Flanders[1421]. "*Rotrocius filius domini Gaufridi comitis Mauritaniensis*" confirmed donations to Saint-Denis de Nogent by charter dated 1099 after returning from Jerusalem and visiting his father's tomb[1422]. He fought for his first cousin Alfonso I "el Batallador" King of Aragon against the Moors in 1105 and 1114[1423]. He founded the abbey of Tiron in 1109[1424]. In 1114, he assisted Henry I King of England at the siege of Bellême, which he had previously claimed by hereditary right from his paternal grandmother and which the king granted to him after its capture. "*Perticensis comes Rotrocius*" donated property to the abbey of Sainte-Trinité de Tiron with the consent of "*genere mei Helie filii que mee Philippe*" by charter dated [1120] witnessed by "*Juliane soror mea*"[1425]. "*Comes Rotro*" donated property to the monastery of Subiano, confirmed by "*Aldefonsus rex*", by charter dated Apr 1123[1426]. He returned to France after another expedition in Spain in

1125[1427]. He supported Stephen King of England who gave him Moulin in 1135[1428]. Robert of Torigny records the death in 1144 at the siege of Rouen of "*comes Perticensis Rotrodus*"[1429]. The necrology of Saint-Père-en-Vallée records the death "*Il Non Ma*" of "*Rotrocius comes Perticensis*"[1430].

m firstly ---. The primary source which confirms her marriage has not yet been identified.

m secondly (1103) **MATHILDE**, illegitimate daughter of HENRY I King of England & his mistress Edith --- (-drowned off Barfleur, Normandy 25 Nov 1120). She is named as daughter of King Henry I by Orderic Vitalis, who specifies that the king "*built up [her husband's] power by greatly augmenting his estates and wealth in England*"[1431]. Orderic also specifies that the king arranged her marriage at the same time as that of her half-sister Juliane[1432]. The *Genealogiæ Scriptoris Fusniacensis* refers to, but does not name, the wife of "*Rotaldus comes*" as "*filiam regis Anglie*", specifying that she had daughters[1433]. Her father gave her lands in Wiltshire as her dowry[1434]. "*Rotrocius comes et Beatrix mater eius atque Mathildis uxor comitis*" subscribed the charter dated to [1105/07] under which "*Guillermus de Loisce*" made donations to Saint-Denis de Nogent[1435]. The Continuator of Florence of Worcester names "...*filia regis comitissa de Perceio*..." among those drowned in the sinking of the White Ship[1436]. William of Malmesbury also records that she drowned following the sinking of the "Blanche Nef [White Ship]"[1437].

m thirdly (before 1126) as her first husband, **HAWISE de Salisbury**, daughter of WALTER FitzEdward Earl of Salisbury & his wife Sibylle de Chaources [Chaworth] (1118-13 Jan before 1152). William of Tyre refers to Rotrou's marriage with the sister of Earl Patrick after the marriage of his daughter Philippa[1438]. The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines refers to the first wife of "*comitem de Brana Robertum domnum*" as "*matrem...comitis Rotroldi de Pertico, natam de Salesberia*"[1439]. Robert of Torigny records that "*uxorem...suam [comitis Perticensis Rotrodi]*" was later given by "*Ludovicus rex Francorum* [to] *Roberto fratri suo*"[1440]. She married secondly ([1144/45]) as his first wife, **Robert de France**, who was later installed as Seigneur de Dreux. The necrology of Chartres cathedral records the death "*Id Jan*" of "*Amicia comitissa Perticensis mater Rotrodi militis*"[1441], although if this entry correctly refers to Hawise it is surprising that there is no reference which would indicate her second marriage.

Comte Rotrou & his first wife had one daughter:

1. **BEATRIX du Perche**. The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. **m** **RENAUD [IV] Seigneur de Château-Gonthier**, son of ADELARD Seigneur de Château-Gonthier & his wife Mathilde --- (-before 1180, bur Angers, Saint-Nicolas).

Comte Rotrou & his second wife had two daughters:

2. **PHILIPPA du Perche**. Her parentage is recorded by Orderic Vitalis[1442]. William of Tyre names her and her father (specifying that she was his only daughter) when he records her marriage[1443]. "*Perticensis comes Rotrocius*" donated property to the abbey of Sainte-Trinité de Tiron with the consent of "*genere mei Helie filii que mee Philippe*" by charter dated [1120] witnessed by "*Juliane soror mea*"[1444]. **m** **HELIE d'Anjou Comte du Maine**, son of FOULQUES V Comte d'Anjou & his first wife Eremburge Ctss du Maine (-15 Jan 1151).
3. **FELICIE du Perche**. The primary source which confirms her parentage has not yet been identified. Neither Orderic Vitalis nor William of Tyre record a second daughter[1445].

Comte Rotrou & his third wife had three children:

4. **ROTROU [II] du Perche** (-killed in battle before Acre 27 Jul 1191). Robert of Torigny names "*Rotrodum et Gaufridem*" as the two "*filios parvulos*" left by "*comes Perticensis Rotrodus*" when he died in 1144[1446]. Seigneur de Bellême 1158. He succeeded in 1180 as **Comte du Perche**.
- **see below**.
5. **GEOFFROY du Perche** (-after 1154). Robert of Torigny names "*Rotrodum et Gaufridem*" as the two "*filios parvulos*" left by "*comes Perticensis Rotrodus*" when he died in 1144[1447]. The *Chronicon Gaufredi Vosiensis* records that Henry II King of

England granted "*terram vicecomitis Ademari* [Limoges]" to "*Gaufredo de Novoburgo...frater Rotrodus comes Perticæ, et Guillelmo qui cognominabatur Pandolf*" after this accession[1448], presumably during the minority of Vicomte Boson Adémar [V] although the passage does not specify this.

Comte Rotrou had two illegitimate children by an unknown mistress or mistresses:

6. **BERTRAND**. The paternity of Bertrand is established by Hugo Falcandus who records that "*Stephen son of the Count of Perche...stopped with his brother's son the Count of Gravina*" on his way to Sicily[1449]. He must have been much older than his half-brother, as his son's own son was adult by 1166, and illegitimate as his half-brother Rotrou inherited the county of Perche from their father. m ---. The name of Bertrand's wife is not known. Bertrand & his wife had one child:
 - a) **GILBERT** (-after 1168). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. Conte di Gravina.
- **CONTE di GRAVINA, CONTI d'ANDRIA.**
7. **ETIENNE du Perche** ([1140]-Palestine [1168/69], bur Jerusalem, Church of the Holy Sepulchre). The Annals of Romoald name "*Stephanus filius comitis de Percia clericus et consanguineus regine [Siciliæ]*" when recording his arrival in Sicily in 1167[1450]. William of Tyre names him brother of Rotrou Comte de Perche, when he records his arrival in Jerusalem in 1168 after being expelled from Sicily[1451]. It is likely that he was illegitimate as he is not named by Robert of Torigny as one of the "*filios parvulos*" left by his father on his death in 1144[1452]. Chancellor of the kingdom of Sicily 1166. He was elected Bishop of Palermo 1168. Hugo Falcandus records the "*report...reached the court that the chancellor [Stephen] had died*" in [1168/69][1453].

ROTROU [III] de Perche, son of ROTROU [I] "le Grand" Comte du Perche & his second wife Mathilde [of England] (-killed in battle before Acre 27 Jul 1191). Robert of Torigny names "*Rotrodum et Gaufridem*" as the two "*filios parvulos*" left by "*comes Perticensis Rotrodus*" when he died in 1144[1454]. Seigneur de Bellême 1158. "*Rotocus comes Perticensis filius Rotrici comitis*" confirmed donations to Saint-Denis de Nogent by charter dated to [1160][1455]. He succeeded in 1180 as **Comte du Perche**. Matthew of Paris records the death at Acre in 1191 of "*comes Robertus Perticensis*"[1456].

m (before 1160) **MATHILDE de Blois**, daughter of THIBAUT IV Comte de Blois & his wife Mathilde of Carinthia (-1 Jan [1184]). The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines names "*comitis Mathildis Pertici*" as the fourth of the six daughters of "*comes Campanie Theobaldus*"[1457]. A list of foundations at Troyes records the memory "1 Jan" of "*madame Mahaut ou Mathilde de Champagne, fille du comte Thibaut, mariée à Rotrou Comte du Perche*"[1458]. The necrology of Chartres cathedral records the death "Kal Jan" of "*Mathildis comitissa Perticensis uxor Rotrodi comitis*"[1459].

Comte Rotrou [II] & his wife had six children:

1. **GEOFFROY du Perche** (-27 Mar or 5 Apr 1202). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. He succeeded his father in 1191 as **Comte du Perche**. He took part in the Crusades of 1191 and 1200. Seigneur de Moulins et de Bonmoulins 1194. Villehardouin records that "*Comte Geoffroy du Perche...with his brother Etienne*", but that Geoffroy died in Lent after preparations had been started leaving his brother in command of his part of the army[1460]. The necrology of Chartres cathedral records the death "Non Apr" of "*Guafridus comes Perticensis*", stating that "*cuius uxor Matildis Perticensis comitissa*" donated property for his soul[1461]. The necrology of the Abbaye des Clairets records the death "VI Kal Apr" of "*Galfridus comes Pertici*"[1462]. m firstly (before 1170) **MATHILDE**, daughter of --- (-7 Apr ----). The necrology of Chartres cathedral records the death "VII Id Apr" of "*Matildis uxor Gaufridi comitis Perticensis*"[1463]. The different date of death suggests that this refers to a different wife of Comte Geoffroy from Mathilde of Saxony. m secondly (Rouen 1189) as her first husband, **MATHILDE of Saxony**, daughter of HEINRICH "der Löwe" Duke of Saxony and Bavaria [Welf] & his second wife Matilda of England (1172-13 Jan [1209]). Benedict of Peterborough records that the marriage in 1189 of "*filio hæredi comitis de Pertico*" and "*Matildam filiam ducis Saxonie*"[1464]. "*Gaufridus comes Pertici*" donated property to Notre-Dame de la Trappe at the request of "*Matildis comitisse uxor mee et Thomé filii mei*" by charter dated

[1200][1465]. She married secondly (1204) as his second wife, **Enguerrand [III] Seigneur de Coucy**. She founded the abbey of Clairets in 1204[1466]. The necrology of the Abbaye des Clairets records the death "*Id Jan*" of "*Mathildis comitissa fundatrix Claretorum*"[1467]. Comte Geoffroy II & his first wife had [one] child:

a) **GEOFFROY du Perche**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. 1170/96.

Comte Geoffroy II & his second wife had two children:

b) **THOMAS du Perche** (-killed in battle near Lincoln 20 May 1217, bur near Lincoln). "*Gaufridus comes Pertici*" donated property to Notre-Dame de la Trappe at the request of "*Matildis comitisse uxor mee et Thomé filii mei*" by charter dated [1200][1468]. He succeeded his father in 1202 as **THOMAS Comte du Perche**. "*Willelmus Cathalaunensis episcopus et comes Pertici*" donated property to Notre-Dame de la Trappe for the souls of "*quondam memorandi...Galfridus comes Pertici frater nostrer...Thomas quondam comitem Pertici nepotem nostrum*" with the consent of "*Helisendis tunc temporis comitissa Pertici*" by charter dated 1220[1469]. The necrology of the Abbaye des Clairets records the death "*III Non Ma*" of "*Thomas comes Pertici*"[1470]. His death in the battle of Lincoln is described in graphic detail by Matthew of Paris, who also records his burial "*in pomerio hospitalis extra villam*"[1471]. The Continuator of Florence of Worcester records that "*comes de Pertico*" was killed "*apud Lincolniam...XIII Kal Jul*" [1217][1472]. m as her first husband, **HELISENDE de Rethel** Dame de Perthes et de Tagnon, daughter of HUGUES [II] Comte de Rethel (-before 1234). "*Willelmus Cathalaunensis episcopus et comes Pertici*" donated property to Notre-Dame de la Trappe for the souls of "*quondam memorandi...Galfridus comes Pertici frater nostrer...Thomas quondam comitem Pertici nepotem nostrum*" with the consent of "*Helisendis tunc temporis comitissa Pertici*" by charter dated 1220[1473]. The primary source which confirms her parentage has not yet been identified. According to *Europäische Stammtafeln*[1474], the first wife of Erard de Brienne Seigneur de Ramerupt was Helisende Ctss du Perche. The only contemporary of this name was Helisende de Rethel, wife of Thomas Comte du Perche. However, the death of the latter is recorded in 1217. No earlier marriage of his wife has been found, and in any case if she had married Erard de Brienne as her first husband she could not then have been described as "Ctss du Perche". She married secondly (before Jun 1225) **Garnier de Trainel** Sire de Marigny. Her second marriage is confirmed by the charter dated 27 Jan 1226 which refers to property owned by "*Garnerio de Triangulo domino Marigniacy et Helissendi eius uxori Perticensi comitissæ*"[1475]. Comte Thomas had one illegitimate son by an unknown mistress:

i) **THOMAS du Perche** (chr Nogent-le-Rotrou 20 Mar 1215-). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. m (London 6 Mar 1244) **CATHERINE Lesmaye**, daughter of ---. The primary source which confirms her marriage has not yet been identified.

(a) **JOSEPH THOMAS du Perche**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. m (London 1272) ---. The primary source which confirms her marriage has not yet been identified.

c) **THIBAUT du Perche** (-12 Jan before 1211). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. Deacon at Tours cathedral.

2. **ETIENNE du Perche** (-killed in battle Adrianople 14 Apr 1205). He is named as brother of the Comte de Perche by William of Tyre (Continuator)[1476]. Seigneur de Mittainvillers 1193. Villehardouin records that "*Comte Geoffroy du Perche...with his brother Etienne*", but that Geoffroy died in Lent after preparations had been started leaving his brother in command of his part of the army[1477]. Villehardouin records that he deserted from the army at the siege of Zara and "*went to stay for a time in Apulia*"[1478]. He was installed as Duke of Philadelphia in 1204. Villehardouin records that he was killed in battle at the siege of Adrianople[1479].

3. **ROTROU du Perche** (-10 Dec 1201). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. Thesaurarius of the church of Saint-Martin, Tours. Archdeacon at Reims. He was elected Bishop of Châlons-sur-Marne 1191, appointed 1196.
4. **HENRI du Perche** . The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. Vicomte de Mortagne. m **GEORGIA**, daughter of ---. The primary source which confirms her marriage has not yet been identified. Henri & his wife had two children:
 - a) **HUGUES de Mortagne** . The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
 - b) **ADELAIS de Mortagne** . The primary source which confirms her parentage has not yet been identified.
5. **GUILLAUME du Perche** (-18 Feb 1226). Provost of Saint-Martin, Tours. He was elected Bishop of Châlons-sur-Marne in 1215, installed in 1216. He succeeded his nephew in 1217 as **GUILLAUME Comte du Perche**. "*Willelmus Cathalaunensis episcopus et comes Pertici*" donated property to Notre-Dame de la Trappe for the souls of "*quondam memorandi...Galfridus comes Pertici frater noster...Thomas quondam comitem Pertici nepotem nostrum*" with the consent of "*Helisendis tunc temporis comitissa Pertici*" by charter dated 1220[1480]. The necrology of the Abbaye des Clairets records the death "*XV Kal Mar*" of "*Guillelmus Catalaunensis episcopus comes Pertici*"[1481].
6. **THIBAUT du Perche** (-21 Jan ----). The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. Archdeacon at Reims 1202. The necrology of Chartres cathedral records the death "*XII Kal Feb*" of "*Theobaldus comes Perticensis*"[1482].

It is not known which comte du Perche was the father of the following person:

1. **EREMBURGE du Perche** (-28 May ----). The necrology of the Prieuré de Fontaines records the death "28 May" of "*Domina Eremburgis, sacrata Deo...clerica, comitis Pertici filia*"[1483].

Chapter 19. SEIGNEUR de REVIERS

HUGUES de Vernon, son of --- (-[1063/66]). "*Hugone patre suo*" is named in the 1063 charter of "*Guillelmus de Vernono*", which specifies that the former was "*Sancti Wandregisili monacho*"[1484]. He is named father of "*Willelmus Vernonensis*" in the latter's charter dated 1066[1485]. It is assumed that Hugues died before the date of this latter charter, although the document does not mention this: as the earlier charter specifies that he was a monk the omission of this fact from the latter would be surprising if he had still been alive.

m ---. The name of Hugues's wife is not known.

Hugues & his wife had one child:

1. **GUILLAUME de Vernon** . The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. "*Willelmus Vernonensis*" donated land belonging to the castle of Vernon to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen jointly with his wife, dated 1066[1486]. "*Willelmi Vernonensi*" witnessed the undated charter of "*Emma mulier de Longa Villa*"[1487]. Guillaume de Vernon, his son Hugues and his wife Emma donated property to Rouen Holy Trinity, confirmed in the charter dated to [1067][1488]. m **EMMA**, daughter of OSBERN de Crépon & his wife Emma d'Ivry

. "Emma conjux eius" donated land belonging to the castle of Vernon to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen jointly with her husband, dated 1066[1489]. Guillaume de Vernon, his son Hugues and his wife Emma donated property to Rouen Holy Trinity, confirmed in the charter dated to [1067][1490]. Her parentage is confirmed by a charter of Carisbrooke Priory, Isle of Wight which names "*Johannem et Ricardum*" as the two sons of "*Willielmum filium Osberni marescallum...comitem Herefordiæ*" who predeceased their father, and records that their inheritance went to "*Ricardo de Rivers, nepoti prædicti Willielmi filii Osberni, tunc comiti Exoniæ*"[1491]. Guillaume & his wife had three children:

a) **RICHARD de Reviers** (-8 Sep 1107, bur Abbey de Montebourg[1492]). His parentage is surmised by the references to his supposed brother Hugues and the latter's parents. Seigneur de Reviers, de Vernon et de Nêhou in Normandy. The *Fundationis et Fundatorum Historia* of Ford Abbey records that Henry I King of England granted the honors of "*primo Tiverton, ac postea...Plimton...in comitemque Devon...[et] insulam Vectæ*" to "*Ricardo de Redveriis*"[1493]. Lord of Tiverton and Plimton in Devonshire, and Lord of the Isle of Wight. m **ADELISE Peverel**, daughter of WILLIAM Peverel of Nottingham & his wife Adeline --- ([1075/80]-after 27 May 1156). "*Adeliz de Redveriis*" donated property to "*abbatie sancte Marie Monteburgi*", for the souls of "*patris mei Willelmi Pevrel et matris mee Adeline*", with the consent of "*filiorum meorum Baldewini et Willelmi de Vernone et Roberti de sancte Marie ecclesia et fratris mei Willelmi Pevrel de Notingeham et nepotum meorum Ricardi de Redveriis Henrici atque Willelmi*" by undated charter[1494]. Her husband's name is confirmed by another charter under which "*Adeliz de Reviers*" donated property to "*abbatie sancte Marie Monteburgi*", for the soul of "*domini mei Ricardi de Reviers*", also undated[1495]. The chronology of her descendants suggests that she must have been born not later than [1075/80]. "*Adeliza de Reviers*" wrote to Goscelin Bishop of Salisbury, by charter dated to [1142/55], notifying him of her donation to the abbey of Sainte-Marie, Montebourg of property which "*her father William Peverel of Nottingham*" gave with her to "*Richard de Reviers*"[1496]. Richard & his wife had four children:

i) **BALDWIN de Reviers** ([1090/1100]-1155). The *Fundationis et Fundatorum Historia* of Ford Abbey names "*Baldwinum*" as first son of "*Ricardo de Redveriis*"[1497]. "*Adeliz de Redveriis*" donated property to "*abbatie sancte Marie Monteburgi*", for the souls of "*patris mei Willelmi Pevrel et matris mee Adeline*", with the consent of "*filiorum meorum Baldewini et Willelmi de Vernone et Roberti de sancte Marie ecclesia et fratris mei Willelmi Pevrel de Notingeham et nepotum meorum Ricardi de Redveriis Henrici atque Willelmi*" by undated charter[1498]. "*Baldwin earl of Exeter*" confirmed the donations to the abbey of Sainte-Marie, Montebourg by "*his father Richard de Reveriis*" by charter dated to [1142/55][1499]. Earl of Devon 1141.

- **EARLS of DEVON.**

ii) **WILLIAM de Vernon**. "*Adeliz de Redveriis*" donated property to "*abbatie sancte Marie Monteburgi*", for the souls of "*patris mei Willelmi Pevrel et matris mee Adeline*", with the consent of "*filiorum meorum Baldewini et Willelmi de Vernone et Roberti de sancte Marie ecclesia et fratris mei Willelmi Pevrel de Notingeham et nepotum meorum Ricardi de Redveriis Henrici atque Willelmi*" by undated charter[1500]. Seigneur de Vernon. "*Baldwin earl of Exeter*" donated property to the abbey of Sainte-Marie, Montebourg with the consent of "*his sons Richard, Henry and his brothers William de Vernone and Robert de Sancte Marie Ecclesia*" by charter dated to [1142/55][1501]. m **LUCY de Tancarville**, daughter of GUILLAUME de Tancarville & his wife Mathilde d'Arques. The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. William & his wife had six children:

- (a) **RICHARD de Vernon** . The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. m **LUCY**, daughter of ---. The primary source which confirms her marriage has not yet been identified. Richard & his wife had one child:
 - (1) **RICHARD de Vernon** . The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. m **ELIZABETH**, daughter of ---. The primary source which confirms her marriage has not yet been identified.
- (b) **BAUDOUIN de Vernon (-young)**. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
- (c) **HUGH** . The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. A cleric.
- (d) **DROGO** . The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified.
- (e) **JULIANA** . The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. m **WILLIAM de Venox** .
- (f) **[MATILDA]** . The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. m **RICHARD de La Haye** .
- iii) **ROBERT** . "*Adeliz de Redveriis*" donated property to "*abbatie sancte Marie Monteburgi*", for the souls of "*patris mei Willelmi Pevrel et matris mee Adeline*", with the consent of "*filiorum meorum Baldewini et Willelmi de Vernone et Roberti de sancte Marie ecclesia et fratris mei Willelmi Pevrel de Notingeham et nepotum meorum Ricardi de Redveriis Henrici atque Willelmi*" by undated charter[1502]. "*Baldwin earl of Exeter*" donated property to the abbey of Sainte-Marie, Montebourg with the consent of "*his sons Richard, Henry and his brothers William de Vernone and Robert de Sancte Marie Ecclesia*" by charter dated to [1142/55][1503].
- iv) **HAWISE** . A manuscript detailing the descendants of the founders of Twinham Priory names "*Hadwysam de Rumara comitissam Lincolniae*" as daughter of "*Ricardus de Radvers comes Devoniae...ex Adeliza comitissa uxore sua*"[1504], although other sources do not show that her father bore the comital title. "*Willielmus de Romara comes de Lincolnia et Willielmus filius eius et Hawdewissa comitissa uxor eius*" founded Revesby abbey by undated charter[1505]. m **WILLIAM de Roumare**, son of **ROGER FitzGerold de Roumare** & his wife **Lucy** --- ([1096]-before 1161). He was created Earl of Lincoln 1141 by King Stephen.
- b) **HUGUES de Reviers** . Guillaume de Vernon, his son Hugues and his wife Emma donated property to Rouen Holy Trinity, confirmed in the charter dated to [1067][1506]. He is assumed to be the same person as "Hugues" uncle of Baldwin de Reviers Earl of Devon named in a charter of King Henry I to the canons of Breamore[1507].
- c) **ADELISA [Alice] de Reviers** . The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. Her husband's grant of land to Montebourg abbey was confirmed by her brother Richard de Reviers[1508]. m as his first wife, **RICHARD de Angerville**, son of ---.

Chapter 20. VICOMTES de ROUEN

1. **GOZELIN . Vicomte de Rouen**, Vicomte d'Arques. "*Gocelin vicecomitis, fidelium nostrum*" confirmed the foundation in 1030 by Robert II Duke of Normandy of the abbey

of Sainte-Trinité at Rouen[1509]. Robert of Torigny's *De Immutatione Ordinis Monachorum* records that "*Goscelinus vicecomes Arcacensis, patruus Godefridi patris Mathildis uxoris Willelmi camerarii*" founded "*monasterium Sanctæ Trinitatis in monte Rothomagi*"[1510], although the detailed family relationships are inconsistent with those confirmed by other sources. He made donations to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen dated 1030, [1030/34] ("*Gozelinus vicecomes Rotomagi*"), [1030/35], [1034/35] and [1038/50][1511]. m **EMMELINE**, daughter of ---. She is named wife of Gozelin in the confirmation of the foundation of the abbey of Sainte-Trinité at Rouen in 1030 and in his charters dated [1030/35] and [1030/34][1512]. Gozelin & his wife had one child:

- a) daughter . Her origin is confirmed by the charter dated Easter 1080 under which Guillaume d'Arques confirmed the donation by his grandfather Gozelin Vicomte d'Arques to Holy Trinity, Rouen[1513]. "Grandfather" must be "maternal grandfather" as the paternal ancestors of Guillaume d'Arques are confirmed by Guillaume de Jumièges (see above and below)[1514]. m **GODEFROI**, son of OSBERN de Bolbec & his wife Wevia ---. Vicomte d'Arques.

Chapter 21. SEIGNEURS de TOSNY

MALAHULC . Orderic Vitalis (who wrote in [1113]) names Malahulc as an uncle of Rollo and ancestor of the Tosny family[1515]. He is not mentioned in the Sagas.

The primary sources which confirm the parentage and marriages of the following members of this family have not yet been identified, unless otherwise stated below.

1. **HUGO de Calvacamp**, son of ---. m ---. The name of Hugo's wife is not known. Hugo & his wife had [four] children:
 - a) **RAOUL** [I] . m ---. The name of Raoul's wife is not known. Raoul & his wife had one child:
 - i) **RAOUL** [II] de Todeniac . 991/before 1024.
- [see below](#).
 - b) **HUGUES** (-10 Nov [989/90]). Monk at Saint-Denis before 942. Archbishop of Rouen 942.
 - c) daughter . m firstly **ODON** miles, son of ---. m secondly **HENRI**, *consanguineus* of Gauthier Comte de Mantes.
1. **ROBERT de Tosny** (-1088). *Europäische Stammtafeln* shows Robert de Tosny unaffiliated with the other members of this family. Although his ancestry is unknown, it is likely that he was a member of this family. He founded Marmoutier in 1063[1516]. Lord of Belvoir 1086. m ---. The name of Robert's wife is not known. Robert & his wife had [three] children:
 - a) **GUILLAUME** (-[1130]). Lord of Belvoir.
 - b) **ALICE** . The primary source which confirms her parentage has not yet been identified. "*Rogierius Bigot...et uxoris mee Adalicie*" donated the church of Thetford to Cluny dated [1100][1517]. Lady of Belvoir [1130]. Living in 1136[1518]. m (before [1100]) as his second wife, **ROGER Bigod**, son of ROGER Bigod & his wife --- (-8 or 15 Sep 1107, bur Thetford[1519]).

- c) [ALBREDE . "*H comes Norfulc*" confirmed property to the monks of Kirkstall, for the soul of "*Albrede de Insula amite mee*", by charter dated to [1154/76][1520]. If *amita* is translated strictly in this document, Albrede was the sister of Earl Hugh's mother. However, it cannot be excluded that she was in fact his paternal aunt. m --- de l'Isle, son of ---.]

RAOUL [II] de Todeniac [Tosny], son of RAOUL [I] [de Tosny] & his wife --- . 991/before 1024. William of Jumièges records that Richard II Duke of Normandy left "*Nigel de Coutances, Raoul de Ternois, et Roger, fils de celui-ci*" as guardians of the château de Tillières {Verneuil, Eure}, built in the early 1000s against Eudes Comte de Blois[1521].

m ---. The name of Raoul's wife is not known.

Raoul & his wife had one child:

1. **ROGER** [I] **de Conches** ([990]-killed in battle [1040]). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Roger du Ternois, de la mauvaise race de Hulce...oncle du duc Rollon, et se battant avec lui contre les Francs avait jadis concouru par sa valeur à la conquête de la Normandie*", recording that Roger was "*porte-bannière de toute la Normandie*" and left for Spain when Duke Robert II left on pilgrimage to Jerusalem but refused to serve Duke Guillaume II on returning to Normandy[1522]. The *Chronici Hugonis Floriacensis* names "*Rotgerius filius Rodulfi comitis*" when recording that he left Normandy for Spain[1523]. The *Chronico S Petri Vivi Senonensi* records that "*Rotgerius filius Rodulfi comitis*" left Normandy for Spain with an army in 1015[1524]. He founded the abbey of Conches in 1035[1525]. He and his two sons "Helbert et Hélinant" were killed during his rebellion by "Roger de Beaumont"[1526]. He left Normandy for Spain [1030/35], fought against the Moors, and lived there for 15 years with his Spanish wife[1527]. "...*Rodgerii filii Rodulfi*" subscribed the charter dated to [1040] under which "*Vuillelmus Ricardi magni ducis Normannorum filius*" donated property to the abbey of Jumièges[1528]. [m firstly (1018 or soon after) **ADELAIDA [Papia] de Barcelona**, daughter of RAMÓN BORELL I Conde de Barcelona & his wife Ermesinde de Carcassonne. The Chronicle of Adémar de Chabannes records that "*Normanni ducé Rotgerio*", who had been fighting Saracens in Spain, asked "*comitissa Barzelonensi Ermensende...vidua*" for the hand of her daughter, but does not name the latter[1529]. It is not clear that "*dux Rotgerius*" is Roger de Conches, particularly as it seems surprising that Adémar would have accorded him the title "*dux*". It is assumed that this marriage proposal took place in 1018 or soon after: if it had taken place much later, there would have been little reason to have referred to the bride's mother as "*vidua*". In addition, the other events recorded by Adémar in the same paragraph, all relate to 1016/18. The *Chronici Hugonis Floriacensis* records that "*Rotgerius filius Rodulfi comitis*" married "*sororem Raymundi-Berengarii Stephaniam*" in Spain, specifying that she later married "*rex Hispaniæ Garsias*"[1530], but this account is even more confused and clearly conflates several different individuals. The *Chronico S Petri Vivi Senonensi* records the same marriage using the same wording[1531]. The primary source which confirms her name has not yet been identified.] m secondly as her first husband, **GODECHILDIS**, daughter of ---. Guillaume de Jumièges records the marriage of the widow of "*Roger du Ternois*" and "*Richard comte d'Evreux et fils de Robert l'archevêque*"[1532]. The Miracles of Sainte-Foy recount her being cured of a serious illness by miracle, when she was still married to her first husband[1533]. She married secondly **Richard Comte d'Evreux**. Roger [I] & his [---] had eight children:
 - a) **HELBERT** (-killed in battle [1040]). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Helbert et Hélinant*" as the two sons of "*Roger du Ternois*" when recording that they were killed with their father by "*Roger de Beaumont*" during their rebellion against Guillaume II Duke of Normandy in the early years of the duke's reign[1534].
 - b) **HELINANT** (-killed in battle [1040]). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Helbert et Hélinant*" as the two sons of "*Roger du Ternois*" when recording that they were

- killed with their father by "*Roger de Beaumont*" during their rebellion against Guillaume II Duke of Normandy in the early years of the duke's reign[1535].
- c) **VUASCO** . 1037/1045.
 - d) **RAOUL [III] de Tosny** (-24 Mar[1536] [1102], bur Conches Saint-Pierre).
 - [see below](#).
 - e) **ADELISA** (-Abbaye de Lire). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*Adelise fille de Roger du Ternois*" as wife of "*Guillaume fils d'Osbern, proche parent du duc Guillaume*", recording that her husband buried her in the monastery of Lire which he had built[1537]. Robert of Torigny's *De Immutacione Ordinis Monachorum* records that "*Willermus filius Osberni Normanniæ dapifer et cognatus Willermi ducis...Aelizam uxorem suam filiam Rogeri de Toeneio*" was buried in the monastery of Lire[1538]. **m** as his first wife, **GUILLAUME FitzOsbern Seigneur de Breteuil**, son of OSBERN de Crépon & his wife Emma d'Ivry (-killed in battle Cassel, Flanders 22 Feb 1071, bur Abbaye de Corneilles).
 - f) **BERTHE** . The primary source which confirms her parentage and marriage has not yet been identified. **m** (before 1026) as his first wife, **GUY [I] Sire de Laval**, son of --- (-Metz 21 Jun 1040, bur Marmoutier).
 - g) **BERENGER** Hespina . 1050/1066. **m** ---. The name of Berenger's wife is not known. Berenger & his wife had one child:
 - i) **BERENGER** .
 - h) **ROBERT** (-[1088], bur [Evesham Abbey]). Lord of Stafford.
 - [ENGLISH NOBILITY – STAFFORD](#).

RAOUL [III] de Tosny, son of **ROGER [I] de Conches** & his [first wife ---] (-24 Mar[1539] [1102], bur Conches Saint-Pierre¹⁴⁵¹). According to Orderic Vitalis, he was "*a man of the highest renown and knightly valour and was outstanding among the greatest nobles of Normandy for his wealth and honours*"[1540]. He was ambassador of Guillaume II Duke of Normandy to Henri I King of France in 1054, when he reported the duke's defeat of the king's supporters "across the Seine"[1541]. He "carried away by night" his uterine half-sister Agnes d'Evreux and gave her in marriage to Simon de Montfort, receiving in return Simon's daughter Isabel as his wife[1542]. "*Ralf de Conchis son of Roger de Toncio*" donated property to the abbey of Saint-Evroul by charter dated to [1080], witnessed by "*Rogerus de Clara, Galterus de Hispania, Guillelmus de Paceio, Robertus de Remileio, Geroldus Gastinellus, Gillebertus Toroldi filius, Rogerus de Mucegros, et Galterus de Calvo Monte*"[1543]. "*Rodulfo de Conchis*" witnessed the donation of Ansfred dated 1091[1544].

m ISABELLE de Montfort, daughter of **SIMON de Montfort Seigneur de Montfort-l'Amaury** & his first wife Isabelle de Broyes . Dame de Nogent-le-Roi. Orderic Vitalis calls her "*Isabel de Conches*", says she was "*generous, daring and gay*" but "in war she rode armed as a knight among the knights", and recounts that Helvise Ctss d'Evreux was offended by her "*slighting remarks*" which led to a bitter war between their husbands[1545]. After her husband died, she repented "the mortal sin of luxury in which she had indulged in her youth" and became a nun at Haute-Bruyère[1546].

Raoul [II] & his wife had three children:

1. **ROGER [II] de Tosny** (-15 May[1547] [1093/95]). He was appointed heir by his cousin Guillaume de Breteuil and his uncle Guillaume Comte d'Evreux, as part of the arrangements for ending the [1090/90] war between his father and Guillaume Comte d'Evreux which had been triggered by the enmity between their wives[1548].
2. **RAOUL [IV] de Tosny** (-[1126][1549], bur Conches Saint-Pierre¹⁴⁵¹). He succeeded his father in [1102] as Seigneur de Tosny. **m** (1103) **ADELISA of Huntingdon**, daughter of **WALTHEOF Earl of Huntingdon** & his wife Judith de Lens [Boulogne] ([1073/76]-after [1126]). Her parentage is recorded by Orderic Vitalis, who also gives her marriage and names her two sons and indicates she had "*several daughters*" without naming them[1550]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that Judith daughter of Waltheof & his wife married "*Raoul de Ternois*"[1551]. Ingulph's *Chronicle of the Abbey of*

Croyland records the marriage of Alice younger daughter of Judith and "Rodolph de Tournay", her dowry being "the lordship of Wilchamstowe"[1552]. She inherited Walthamstow, Essex[1553]. Raoul [IV] & his wife had [eight or more] children:

- a) **ROGER [III] de Tosny** ([1104]-after 29 Sep 1158). His parentage is recorded by Orderic Vitalis[1554].
- see below.
 - b) HUGUES (-young, bur London Holy Trinity). His parentage is recorded by Orderic Vitalis[1472].
 - c) SIMON .
 - d) ISABELLE .
 - e) several daughters . Their parentage is recorded by Orderic Vitalis, who does not name them[1472].
 - f) **GODECHILDE de Tosny** (-after 1143). Guillaume de Jumièges names "*la sœur de Roger du Ternois, fille de Raoul II, Godechilde*" as wife of "*Robert de Neubourg*" younger brother of "*Roger comte de Warwick*"[1555]. m **ROBERT de Neubourg**, son of HENRY de Beaumont Earl of Warwick & his wife Marguerite du Perche (-1159).
3. **GODECHILDE de Tosny** (-Germanicea, Cilicia Oct 1097[1556]). Her parentage is specified by Orderic Vitalis, who also records her two marriages[1557]. According to the *Complete Peerage*[1558], her first marriage is "*highly improbable*" as Godechilde was still a young girl when she married Baudouin de Boulogne in 1096, although it cannot be dismissed entirely as infant marriages were by no means unknown at the time. Orderic Vitalis makes no mention of any annulment of her alleged first marriage: it is possible that it went no further than a contract of betrothal. She left with her husband on crusade in 1096 as William of Tyre and Albert of Aix record the death of "*Gutueram*" wife of Baudouin Count of Edessa at Maresia, and her burial there, Albert of Aix specifying that the couple had been married in England[1559]. [m firstly as his first wife, **ROBERT de Beaumont Comte de Meulan**, Seigneur de Beaumont-le-Roger, son of ROGER de Vieilles Seigneur de Beaumont-le-Roger & his wife Adeline de Meulan ([1046]-5 or 6 Jun 1118, bur Préaux, monastery of Saint-Pierre).] m [secondly] ([1090/1096]) as his second wife, **BAUDOUIN de Boulogne**, son of EUSTACHE II Comte de Boulogne & his second wife Ida of Lower Lotharingia (-Al-Arish 2 Apr 1118, bur Jerusalem, Church of the Holy Sepulchre). He was chosen in 1100 to succeed as **BAUDOUIN I King of Jerusalem**.

ROGER [III] de Tosny, son of RAOUL [IV] Seigneur de Tosny & his wife Adelisa of Huntingdon ([1104]-after 29 Sep 1158). His parentage is recorded by Orderic Vitalis[1560]. In prison 1136/37.

m (before 9 Aug 1138) **GERTRUDE [Ida] de Hainaut**, daughter of BAUDOUIN III Comte de Hainaut & his wife Yolande van Geldern. The *Chronicon Hanoniense* refers to one of the daughters of "*Balduinus comes Hanoniensis*" & his wife as wife of "*domino de Thoenio*", in a later passage naming their children "*Radulphum primum [filium Rogerum]*", *Rogerum secundum et Balduinum tercium et Gaufridum quartum clericum*"[1561]. The primary source which confirms her name has not yet been identified.

Roger [III] & his wife had four children:

1. **RAOUL [V] de Tosny** (-1162). The *Chronicon Hanoniense* names (in order) "*Radulphum primum [filium Rogerum]*", *Rogerum secundum et Balduinum tercium et Gaufridum quartum clericum*" as the children of "*[Rogerum] domino de Thoenio*" & his wife[1562]. Robert of Torigny records the death in 1162 of "*Radulfus de Toene*"[1563]. m (after 1155) **MARGUERITE de Beaumont**, daughter of ROBERT [II] Earl of Leicester & his wife Amice de Gaël ([1125]-after 1185). Robert of Torigny refers to the wife of "*Radulfus de Toene*" as "*filia Roberti comitis Lecestriæ*" but does not name her[1564]. Raoul [V] & his wife had [two] children:

- a) **ROGER [IV] de Tosny** (-after 29 Dec 1208). Robert of Torigny records that "*parvulo filio*" succeeded in 1162 on the death of his father "*Radulfus de Toene*" but does not name him[1565]. Seigneur de Tosny. m (before 22 Sep 1199) **CONSTANCE de Beaumont**, daughter of RICHARD [I] Vicomte de Beaumont-au-Maine & his wife Lucie de Laigle (-2 Oct 1236 or after). The necrology of Angers Cathedral records the death "*VI Non Oct*" of "*Constantia de Togné soror Guillelmi de Bellomonte episcopi nostri et mater Richardi de Togné thesaurarius nostri*"[1566].
- **LORDS TONY**[1567].
- b) [RALPH de Tosny of Holkham, co Norfolk (-before 1184).] m **ADA de Chaumont**, daughter of ROBERT de Chaumont & his wife --- (-after 1184). The *Rotuli de Dominabus* of 1185 records property "*in Holkham...de feodo Rogeri de Tony*" held by "*Ade de Tony...fuit Roberti de Chaumont*", adding that she has "*i filium Baldewinum...xv annorum et...v filias*"[1568]. Ralph & his wife had one child:
 - i) **BALDWIN de Tosny** ([1169]-after 1184). The *Rotuli de Dominabus* of 1185 records property "*in Holkham...de feodo Rogeri de Tony*" held by "*Ade de Tony...fuit Roberti de Chaumont*", adding that she has "*i filium Baldewinum...xv annorum et...v filias*"[1569]. m --- **Bardolf**, daughter of THOMAS BARDOLF of Bradwell, Essex & his wife ---. Baldwin & his wife had one child:
 - (a) **ROGER**.
 - ii) five daughters. The *Rotuli de Dominabus* of 1185 records property "*in Holkham...de feodo Rogeri de Tony*" held by "*Ade de Tony...fuit Roberti de Chaumont*", adding that she has "*i filium Baldewinum...xv annorum et...v filias*"[1570].
2. **ROGER de Tosny**. The *Chronicon Hanoniense* names (in order) "*Radulphum primum [filium Rogerum], Rogerum secundum et Balduinum tercium et Gaufridum quartum clericum*" as the children of "[*Rogerum*] domino de Thoenio" & his wife[1571].
3. **BAUDOUIN de Tosny** (-1170). The *Chronicon Hanoniense* names (in order) "*Radulphum primum [filium Rogerum], Rogerum secundum et Balduinum tercium et Gaufridum quartum clericum*" as the children of "[*Rogerum*] domino de Thoenio" & his wife¹⁴⁸⁰. He had descendants in Hainaut[1572].
4. **GEOFFROY de Tosny**. The *Chronicon Hanoniense* names (in order) "*Radulphum primum [filium Rogerum], Rogerum secundum et Balduinum tercium et Gaufridum quartum clericum*" as the children of "[*Rogerum*] domino de Thoenio" & his wife¹⁴⁸⁰. Monk.

Chapter 22. WARRENNE

RODULF de Warenne, son of --- (-1074 or after). "*Rodulfo Warethnæ*" donated land in Rouen, Bloville and Sotteville to Sainte-Trinité de Rouen dated 1055 and in Amundi Villa, Anglicevilla, Flamenvilla and Maltevilla dated 1059[1573]. He is named lord of "*Hugo de Flamenvilla*" in the latter's charters dated 1060[1574], and lord of "*Wilhelmus filius Ansgeri de Salceid*" in the latter's charter dated 1062[1575]. He sold land at Matevilla, Flamenvilla, Amundi Villa and Anglicevilla, all in pagi Calentensis, to Sainte-Trinité jointly with his wife and two sons, dated 1074[1576].

m firstly **BEATRICE**, [niece of GUNNORA, mistress of Richard I Duke of Normandy,] daughter of --- (-after 1053). "*Rodulf de Warenne*" sold property to the abbey of Holy Trinity, Rouen by charter dated to [1055], signed by "*eiusdem Rodulfi de Guarethna, Beatricis uxoris*

eius..."[1577]. Guillaume de Jumièges records that one of the nieces of Gunnor, mistress of Richard I Comte [de Normandie], married "le père du premier Guillaume de Warenne"[1578]. **m secondly** (1059 or before) **EMMA**, daughter of --- (-after 1074). "*Emma uxoris suæ*" witnessed the charters of "*Rodulfus de Warennæ*" dated 1055 and 1059[1579], although the earlier charter may be misdated as another charter of the same year names Beatrix as his wife. "*Rodulfi de Warennæ, Emma uxoris eius*" sold property to the abbey of Holy Trinity, Rouen by charter dated 1059[1580]. She is named wife of "*Raoul de Warethna*" in the charter of "*Hugo de Flamenvilla*" dated 1060, which also names the couple's two sons, and in the charter of "*Wilelmus filius Ansgeri de Salceid*" dated 1062[1581]. She sold land at Matevilla, Flamenvilla, Amundi Villa and Anglicevilla, all in pagi Calentensis, to Sainte-Trinité jointly with her husband and his two sons, dated 1074[1582].

Rodulf & his first wife had [four] children:

1. **RODULF** (-[after 1074]). "*Rodulfus et Willelmus filii eorum [Rodulfo & Emma]*" are named in the charter of "*Hugo de Flamenvilla*" dated 1060, which also names their parents[1583]. "*Rodulfo et Willelmo filius suis [Rodulfo]*" sold land at Matevilla, Flamenvilla, Amundi Villa and Anglicevilla, all in pagi Calentensis, to Sainte-Trinité jointly with their father, dated 1074[1584]. This 1074 charter does not specify that the two sons were children of Raoul's wife Emma. He may have succeeded his father, married and left issue[1585].
2. **WILLIAM** (-Lewes 24 Jun 1088, bur Lewes Priory). "*Rodulfus et Willelmus filii eorum [Rodulfo & Emma]*" are named in the charter of "*Hugo de Flamenvilla*" dated 1060, which also names their parents[1586]. "*Rodulfo et Willelmo filius suis [Rodulfo]*" sold land at Matevilla, Flamenvilla, Amundi Villa and Anglicevilla, all in pagi Calentensis, to Sainte-Trinité jointly with their father, dated 1074[1587]. This 1074 charter does not specify that the two sons were children of Raoul's wife Emma. He was "*consanguineus*" of Roger de Mortemer, whose castle was confiscated by Guillaume II Duke of Normandy and awarded to William[1588]. In [1054], he acquired land at Bellencombe, whose castle became the headquarters of the Warenne family in Normandy. He took part in the invasion of England in 1066 and was rewarded with land in 13 counties[1589]. Orderic Vitalis says the king "gave Surrey" William de Warenne in the chronicler's description of post-conquest grants made by King William, without specifying that he was created earl[1590]. He supported King William II against the rebels led by Odo Bishop of Bayeux and Robert Comte de Mortain in early 1088 and was rewarded by being created Earl of Surrey in [late Apr] 1088[1591], although he and his immediate successors usually styled themselves "Earl de Warenne". He was mortally wounded at the siege of Pevensey[1592].
 - **EARLS of SURREY.**
3. [ERNEIS ---.] **m ---**. Erneis & his wife had two children:
 - a) **ROGER de Warenne**. "*Roger son of Erneis nepos of William de Warenne Earl of Surrey*" became a monk at Saint-Evrout[1593]. He went to England in [1080/81] with Mainer Abbot of Saint-Evrout[1594].
 - b) **RICHARD de Coulonces** (-15 Sep 1125[1595]). Brother of Roger de Warenne, he donated the church of Etouvy to Saint-Ernoul[1596]. **m ADELA**, daughter of -- -. She is named wife of Richard by Orderic Vitalis, who also names his eleven sons and four daughters in the order shown below[1597]. Richard & his wife had fifteen children:
 - i) **HUGUES**. His parentage is given in Orderic Vitalis[1598].
 - ii) **GEOFFROY**. His parentage is given in Orderic Vitalis[1599].
 - iii) **RICHARD**. His parentage is given in Orderic Vitalis[1600].
 - iv) **JEAN**. His parentage is given in Orderic Vitalis, who says he was sent as oblate to Saint-Evrout[1601].
 - v) **ROBERT**. His parentage is given in Orderic Vitalis[1602].
 - vi) **ODO**. His parentage is given in Orderic Vitalis[1603].
 - vii) **HENRI**. His parentage is given in Orderic Vitalis[1604].
 - viii) **IVO**. His parentage is given in Orderic Vitalis[1605].

- ix) **RAOUL** . His parentage is given in Orderic Vitalis[1606].
 - x) **GUILLAUME** . His parentage is given in Orderic Vitalis[1607].
 - xi) **HENRI** . His parentage is given in Orderic Vitalis[1608].
 - xii) **ROHAIS** . His parentage is given in Orderic Vitalis[1609].
 - xiii) **ADELA** . Her parentage is given in Orderic Vitalis, who says she became a nun at Caen Holy Trinity[1610].
 - xiv) **MATHILDE** . His parentage is given in Orderic Vitalis[1611].
 - xv) **AVICE** . His parentage is given in Orderic Vitalis[1612].
4. **GAUTHIER de Saint-Martin** . m ---. The name of Gauthier's wife is not known. Gauthier & his wife had one child:
- a) **ROGER** . Robert of Torigny's *De Immutacione Ordinis Monachorum* records that "*Rogerus de Mortuo Mari filius Walterii de Sancto Martini frater...primi Willermi de Warenna*" founded "*mon. Sancti Victoris In proprio solo*"[1613].

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 - [3] Guizot, M. (ed.) (1826) *Histoire des ducs de Normandie, par Guillaume de Jumièges* (Paris) ("WJ"), VII.6, pp. 173-4.
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 - [5] Deville, A. (ed.) *Cartulaire de l'abbaye de la Sainte-Trinité du Mont de Rouen* (Paris) ("Rouen Sainte-Trinité"), 2, p. 423.
 - [6] Vernier, J. J. (ed.) (1916) *Chartes de l'abbaye de Jumièges, Tome I c 825-1169* (Rouen, Paris), 20, p. 63.
 - [7] WJ VII.6, p. 174.
 - [8] Rouen Sainte-Trinité, 67, p. 455.
 - [9] Chibnall, M. (ed. and trans.) *The Ecclesiastical History of Orderic Vitalis*, Vol. III, (Oxford Medieval Texts, 1969-80), Vol. II, Book III, p. 63.
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 - [11] A nickname attributed to him later because of his rapacity, CP III 164.
 - [12] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. II, Book IV, p. 261.
 - [13] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 217.
 - [14] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. VI, Book XII, p. 309.
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 - [20] Dugdale *Monasticon* V, Ford Abbey, Devonshire I, p. 378.
 - [21] Dugdale *Monasticon* V, Ford Abbey, Devonshire I, p. 378.
 - [22] Dugdale *Monasticon* V, Ford Abbey, Devonshire I, p. 378.
 - [23] Dugdale *Monasticon* V, Ford Abbey, Devonshire I, p. 378.
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 - [26] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. VI, Book XII, p. 309.
 - [27] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. V, Book IX, p. 59, the editor in footnote 2 stating, incorrectly it would seem, that he was the great nephew rather than nephew of Hugh Earl of Chester.
 - [28] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. VI, Book XII, p. 309.
 - [29] Dugdale *Monasticon* II, Chester St Werburgh, VI, p. 387.
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- [31] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. V, Book IX, p. 59, the editor in footnote 2 stating, incorrectly it would seem, that he was the great nephew rather than nephew of Hugh Earl of Chester.
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- [36] Round (1899), 85, p. 24.
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- [41] Dugdale *Monasticon* V, Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire III, p. 269.
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- [43] CP II 387.
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- [45] ES III 695.
- [46] WJ VIII.37, p. 302.
- [47] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. VI, Book XI, p. 37.
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- [65] WJ VIII.37, p. 301.
- [66] Round (1899) 196, p. 66.
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- [72] ES III 695.
- [73] ES III 695.
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- [75] Round (1899) 702, p. 249.
- [76] Robert de Torigny, Book VIII, c. 37.
- [77] *Chronica Albrici Monachi Trium Fontium* 1116, MGH SS XXIII, p. 821.
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- [94] Rouen Sainte-Trinité, 47, p. 446, and Round (1899) 81, p. 23.
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- [96] Rouen Sainte-Trinité, 4, p. 424.
- [97] Rouen Sainte-Trinité, 4, p. 424 (1038 or after), and 6, p. 425 (1035 or after).
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- [117] Rouen Sainte-Trinité, 6, p. 425.
- [118] Rouen Sainte-Trinité, 6, p. 425.
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- [254] Dugdale *Monasticon* III, Shrewsbury Abbey, XI, *Genealogia Dominorum Bellismontium*, p. 522.
- [255] Dugdale *Monasticon* III, Shrewsbury Abbey, XI, *Genealogia Dominorum Bellismontium*, p. 522.

- [256] Round (1899) 485, p. 172.
- [257] Domesday Descendants, p. 226.
- [258] According to CP VII 672 footnote a, he "*left a widow Mary when he died*".
- [259] Round (1899) 923, p. 329.
- [260] Dugdale *Monasticon*, Vol. IV, Boxgrave Priory, III, p. 645.
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- [278] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. IV, Book VIII, p. 283.
- [279] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. IV, Book VIII, p. 285, and Vol. VI, Book XII, p. 193.
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- [281] WJ VIII.8, p. 254.
- [282] Domesday Descendants, p. 269.
- [283] Domesday Descendants, p. 270.
- [284] Dugdale *Monasticon* VI, Newburgh Abbey, Yorkshire, V, p. 320.
- [285] Dugdale *Monasticon* VI, Newburgh Abbey, Yorkshire, III, p. 319.
- [286] Dugdale *Monasticon* VI, Newburgh Abbey, Yorkshire, IV, p. 319.
- [287] Dugdale *Monasticon* VI, Newburgh Abbey, Yorkshire, IV, p. 319.
- [288] Dugdale *Monasticon*, Vol. III, Tutbury Priory, II, p. 392.
- [289] Dugdale *Monasticon* III, Sopwell Monastery, Norfolk, II, p. 365.
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- [292] Dugdale *Monasticon* III, Sopwell Monastery, Norfolk, II, p. 365.
- [293] Dugdale *Monasticon* III, Beaulieu Monastery I, p. 276.
- [294] Domesday Descendants, p. 270.
- [295] Dugdale *Monasticon* III, Beaulieu Monastery I, p. 276.
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- [297] Dugdale *Monasticon* III, Beaulieu Monastery I, p. 276.
- [298] Dugdale *Monasticon* III, Sopwell Monastery, Norfolk, III, p. 365.
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- [303] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 253, and Vol. V, Book IX, p. 35, respectively.
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- [309] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. V, Book IX, p. 59.
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- [312] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 255.
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- [314] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 255.

- [315] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 257.
- [316] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 257.
- [317] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 257.
- [318] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 259.
- [319] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 255.
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- [334] CP I 351 footnote d, quoting from Stapleton, T. *Archaeologia* XXVI, pp. 358-60.
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- [479] *Chronique de Robert de Torigny* I, 965, p. 25.
- [480] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. IV, Book VIII, p. 209. The comment is made in the context of the later dispute over Brionne between Robert de Meulan and Robert III Duke of Normandy.
- [481] WJ IV.18, p. 105.

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- [483] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book V, p. 89.
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- [508] WJ VIII.37, p. 302.
- [509] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. IV, Book VIII p. 213, the editor suggesting (footnote 4) that he therefore entered the monastery just before 1093 and died about 1133.
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- [512] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. IV, Book VIII, p. 209.
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- [836] Dugdale *Monasticon*, Vol. III, Tutbury Priory, I, p. 391.
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- [850] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. II, Book III, p. 23.
- [851] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. II, Book III, p. 23.

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- [861] WJ VII.23, p. 206.
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- [868] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. II, Book III, pp. 13 and 15.
- [869] Orderic Vitalis I, p. 168.
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- [871] WJ VII.10, pp. 180-1.
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- [892] WJ VII.2, p. 168.
- [893] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. II, Book III, p. 29.
- [894] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. II, Book III, p. 29.
- [895] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. II, Book III, pp. 23-5 and 29.
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- [897] WJ VII.11, p. 182.
- [898] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. V, Book IX, p. 91.
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- [901] WJ VII.2, p. 168.
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- [905] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. II, Book III, p. 29, the passage in question probably dated to 1127.
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- [967] ES III 697.
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- [972] Robert de Torigny, Vol. II, p. 196.
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- [975] Based on the estimated birth date of the couple's oldest known son.
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- [982] Likely birth date range considering the marriage date of her parents.
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- [1100] Round (1899) 326, p. 111.
- [1101] Ship List of William the Conqueror, Houts (2000), p. 130.
- [1102] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book V, p. 133.
- [1103] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book V, p. 135.
- [1104] Chartres Saint-Père I, Liber Septimus, Cap. XLIV, p. 171.
- [1105] See ES III 729 A.
- [1106] Chartres Saint-Père I, Liber Septimus, Cap. XLIV, p. 171.
- [1107] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. IV, Book VIII, p. 303.
- [1108] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. II, Book III, p. 13, and Vol. IV, Book VIII, p. 207.
- [1109] Dugdale *Monasticon* V, Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire III, p. 269.
- [1110] CP VII 522.
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- [1120] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 241, and Vol. IV, Book VIII, p. 205, respectively.
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- [1122] WJ VII.3, p. 171.
- [1123] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. IV, Book VIII, p. 207.
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- [1126] ES III 700.
- [1127] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. VI, Book XII, p. 189.
- [1128] WJ VII.3, p. 171.
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- [1131] CP VII 525.
- [1132] *Ex Chronico Rotomagensi*, RHGF XII, p. 784.
- [1133] *Obituaires de Sens* Tome II, *Abbaye de Saint-Père-en-Vallée*, p. 190.
- [1134] Albert of Aix, III, 27, p. 358, cited in Runciman (1978), Vol. 1, p. 193.
- [1135] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book V, p. 129. He also names her brothers Roger and Ralph.
- [1136] CP VII 526 footnote a. .
- [1137] This is assumed to be the latest possible birth date of Elisabeth in light of the birth of her first two known children in 1104.

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- [1140] *Obituaires de Sens Tome II, Prieuré de Saint-Nicaise de Meulan*, p. 238
- [1141] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. VI, Book XI, p. 47.
- [1142] ES III 700.
- [1143] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. VI, Book XI, p. 21.
- [1144] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. VI, Book XI, p. 21.
- [1145] WJ VIII.29, p. 286.
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- [1147] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. VI, Book XI, p. 21.
- [1148] CP II 69.
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- [1151] *Spicilegium Tome III*, p. 488.
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- [1154] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. VI, Book XII, p. 333.
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- [1160] *Chronique de Robert de Torigny I*, 1166, p. 359.
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- [1510] Robert de Torigny, Vol. II, p. 197.
- [1511] Rouen Sainte-Trinité, 2, p. 423 ([1038/50]), 3, p. 424 (1030), 8, p. 427 ([1034/35], 9, p. 427 ([1030/34]), and 24, p. 433 ([1030/35]).
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- [1519] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. VI, Book XI, p. 147.
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- [1527] CP XII/1, p. 756, article Tony, and Adémar de Chabannes, Book III, c. 55.
- [1528] Jumièges 20, p. 63.
- [1529] Chavanon, J. (ed.) (1897) *Adémar de Chabannes, Chronique* (Paris), III, 55, p. 178.
- [1530] *Chronici Hugonis Floriacensis*, RHGF X, p. 223.
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- [1533] *Liber Miraculorum sancte Fidis*, ed. A. Bouillet (Paris, 1897), pp. 144-5, quoted and trans. by Houts (2000), p. 214.
- [1534] WJ VII.3, p. 170.
- [1535] WJ VII.3, p. 170.

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- [1537] WJ VII.22, p. 199.
- [1538] Robert de Torigny, Vol. II, p. 198.
- [1539] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book V, p. 129.
- [1540] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book V, p. 127.
- [1541] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. IV, Book VII, p. 89.
- [1542] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book V, p. 129.
- [1543] Round (1899) 625, p. 219.
- [1544] Rouen Sainte-Trinité, 83, p. 463.
- [1545] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. IV, Book VIII, p. 213.
- [1546] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book V, p. 129.
- [1547] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. IV, Book VIII, p. 219.
- [1548] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. IV, Book VIII, pp. 215-7.
- [1549] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. II, p. 404, quoted in CP XII/1 762 footnote d.
- [1550] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. VI, Book XI, p. 55.
- [1551] WJ VIII.37, p. 303.
- [1552] Ingulph's Chronicle, p. 146.
- [1553] CP XII/1 762.
- [1554] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. VI, Book XI, p. 55.
- [1555] WJ VIII.41, p. 308.
- [1556] Albert of Aix, III, 27, p. 358, cited in Runciman (1978), Vol. 1, p. 193.
- [1557] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book V, p. 129. He also names her brothers Roger and Ralph.
- [1558] CP VII 526 footnote a. .
- [1559] WT X.I, pp. 401-2, and AA I.III, p. 137.
- [1560] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. VI, Book XI, p. 55.
- [1561] *Gisleberti Chronicon Hanoniense*, MGH SS XXI, pp. 505 and 506.
- [1562] *Gisleberti Chronicon Hanoniense*, MGH SS XXI, pp. 505 and 506.
- [1563] *Chronique de Robert de Torigny* I, 1162, p. 339.
- [1564] *Chronique de Robert de Torigny* I, 1162, p. 339.
- [1565] *Chronique de Robert de Torigny* I, 1162, p. 339.
- [1566] Urseau, C. (ed.) *Obituaire de la cathédrale d'Angers, Documents historiques sur l'Anjou* Tome VII (Angers) ("L'Obituaire de la Cathédrale d'Angers").
- [1567] ES III 706, extinct in the male line in 1309.
- [1568] *Rotuli Dominabus, Rotuli V, Norffolk*, p. 27.
- [1569] *Rotuli Dominabus, Rotuli V, Norffolk*, p. 27.
- [1570] *Rotuli Dominabus, Rotuli V, Norffolk*, p. 27.
- [1571] *Gisleberti Chronicon Hanoniense*, MGH SS XXI, pp. 505 and 506.
- [1572] ES III 705, which gives no details.
- [1573] Rouen Sainte-Trinité, 27, 28 (1055), 29 and 30 (1059), p. 433.
- [1574] Rouen Sainte-Trinité, 31, p. 437, and 32, p. 439.
- [1575] Rouen Sainte-Trinité, 34, p. 439.
- [1576] Rouen Sainte-Trinité, 35, p. 440.
- [1577] Round (1899), 71, p. 20.
- [1578] WJ VIII.37, p. 304.
- [1579] Rouen Sainte-Trinité, 28 (1055), 29 and 30 (1059), p. 433.
- [1580] Round (1899), 72, p. 20.
- [1581] Rouen Sainte-Trinité, 31, p. 437, and 34, p. 439.
- [1582] Rouen Sainte-Trinité, 35, p. 440.
- [1583] Rouen Sainte-Trinité, 31, p. 437.
- [1584] Rouen Sainte-Trinité, 35, p. 440.
- [1585] CP XII/1 493.
- [1586] Rouen Sainte-Trinité, 31, p. 437.
- [1587] Rouen Sainte-Trinité, 35, p. 440.
- [1588] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. IV, Book VII, p. 89.
- [1589] CP XII/1 493.
- [1590] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. II, Book IV, p. 265.
- [1591] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. IV, Book VIII, p. 181.
- [1592] CP XII/1 494.
- [1593] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 227. He is called "Roger de Warenne" on p. 231.
- [1594] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 233.

- [1595] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 233.
- [1596] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 231.
- [1597] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 231.
- [1598] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 231.
- [1599] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 231.
- [1600] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 231.
- [1601] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 231.
- [1602] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 231.
- [1603] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 231.
- [1604] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 231.
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- [1606] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 231.
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- [1611] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 231.
- [1612] Orderic Vitalis, Vol. III, Book VI, p. 231.
- [1613] Robert de Torigny, Vol. II, p. 201.